THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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FOCUS
on Washington

What's ahead . . .

Pentagon officials are considering using the giant new C-5 jet transport as a flying strategic command post.

Since February, 1961, the Air Force has maintained a command post in the air constantly.

A small fleet of specially fitted EC-135's has been assigned this task of providing recourse in the event ground facilities should be knocked out by attack.

But these planes aren't big enough to hold sufficient people and equipment to provide a true substitute command center with all the capabilities of the main command center at Omaha, Neb., or the several alternates.

Yet as the potential devastation of nuclear war increases, the Pentagon becomes more concerned for the safety of its strategic nerve centers.

The advent next year of the elephantine C-5 Galaxy transport—largest plane in the world—may be the answer.

Defense officials now are investigating the feasibility of installing a huge command center with multitudinous banks of sophisticated electronic equipment and a commensurately large staff in one of the huge jets when they become available in quantity beginning in 1970.

⊕

Democratic aspirants for Congress are feeling around vainly in their party money bag for '68 campaign funds.

These challengers to incumbent Republicans are going to have to finance their appeal to voters with virtually no help from booster groups in the Democratic Party.

GOP "outs," on the other hand, are assured of generous contributions from their party organization—especially if their area has been chosen as a House "target district."

Solemn Democrats figure the funding disparity favors their opponents by roughly 25 to 1.

⊕

The National Commission on Prevention and Causes of Violence has postponed for possibly a week the opening of its hearings.

Originally they were set for Sept. 11.

Reasons for the delay: The committee hasn't yet decided whether to hold open or closed hearings. And it's finding it difficult to establish the scope of the inquiry.

Members face an awesome task. Following the assassination of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, President Johnson formed the commission June 5 to:

"Look into the causes, the occurrence, and the control of physical violence across this nation—from assassination that is motivated by prejudice and by ideology and by politics and by insanity, to violence in our cities' streets and even in our homes."

The commission wants to cover this ground but avoid duplicating the work of the National Crime Commission or that of the recent Kerner commission on civil disorders.

When hearings do open, possibly Sept. 18, they are expected to run three days a week until just before the November elections.

Trends . . .

Consumers traditionally are the silent gripers.

Often they grumble about high prices and sharp deals but rarely do they write to their congressmen.

This consumer apathy—a long-standing target of consumer organizations—now is being taken on by the new Consumer Federation of America (CFA). And so far the nation's first coast-to-coast clearinghouse for consumer information is doing all right.

It is working through 119 state and local consumer groups. And it reports growing success in stirring grass-roots support for consumer legislation. Consumer-conscious congressmen agree.

How and why . . .

Congress's determination to cut spending, it now appears, may make it tougher for foreign nations to solve their food problems.

The exact amount to be lopped off the Agriculture Department's technical-assistance program (which is supported by the foreign-aid bill) hasn't been determined yet. But Agriculture officials already are reluctantly planning cutbacks.

They are particularly concerned that one phase of the work may be threatened. Every year a large number of research people and administrators from developing nations comes to the United States to receive training and observe new agricultural methods at American land-grant colleges.

More than half of the 4,000 visitors in this program each year now receive financial help from the Agency for International Development.

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The Christian Science Monitor will omit the issue of Sept. 2, a legal holiday in the United States.

All photos on this page by Norman Matheny, staff photographer

The Humphreys and the Muskies—a fervent appeal to the country for unity and optimism

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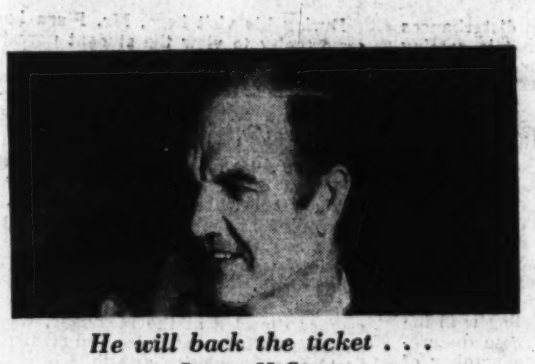
'Risk the hard path of greatness'



He will back the ticket . . .
Senator McGovern

By Richard L. Strout
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

In the next two months Hubert H. Humphrey and Richard M. Nixon will range the land in the climactic appeal to voters that will decide who holds the helm of the American ship of state.

A wildly discordant Democratic convention has followed a demurely unified one at Miami Beach.

Both candidates in acceptance speeches forecast what they will say — and how it will be said.

With skill and imagery Mr. Nixon played on the present concern and frustrations of the American people.

At Chicago an expectant nation got its first sight of Mr. Humphrey in his new role as "captain of the team" where he has heretofore been only a member.

He promised "the most exciting and challenging campaign since the days of Franklin Roosevelt." He exuded confidence.

Viet division runs deep

Judging by conditions here he will need every bit of confidence he can muster. The unruly convention reflected the depth of national division over Vietnam.

The speeches from the floor underlined the bitter turmoil in the party over race, and on the streets of Chicago every day of the convention police or troops battled an organized group of young people protesting the war. Security precautions were extraordinary. It was a convention with a whiff of tear gas.

Nor was this all.

The outgoing President, Lyndon B. Johnson, who decided last March not to defend his record in the interest of national unity, never appeared at the convention.

And in another notable absence Mr. Humphrey's principal rival, Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy, did not make the congratulatory speech customary to such affairs. This whole ceremony of public reconciliation which is normally as much a part of political conventions as the handclasp across the net after a tennis match, was omitted.

. . . He will not
Senator McCarthy

Instead, Mr. Humphrey made a dramatic personal appeal to his defeated rivals:

"To my friends Gene McCarthy and George McGovern who have given new hope to a generation of Americans that there can be greater meaning to their lives . . . to these two good Americans I ask your help for our America, and I ask you to help me in this difficult campaign that lies ahead."

Mr. McGovern has endorsed the ticket: Senator McCarthy has indicated he is not likely to help.

Mr. Humphrey, many felt, did not say anything very new in his acceptance speech, but he said it with a simplicity, directness, and fervor that make him seem a formidable candidate. Many who have forgotten his

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Czechs renew internal fight

By Eric Bourne
Special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Prague

Czechoslovakia and its reformers are back to where they were in the last, preinvasion stages of the struggle with the conservative hard liners.

In theory, the latter lost their positions in the secret party congress which at the height of last week's turmoil elected a new, "progressive" Central Committee.

In the harsh realities of the occupation they are stronger than ever, protected by the tanks of those who before could influence events only from outside.

It is a situation of extraordinary delicacy and peril for the leadership as it strives to salvage part at least of the internal reforms promised by the liberal course adopted in January.

Concessions are inevitable and already have begun to appear.

The leadership's immediate problem — brought out in a moving speech by Josef Smrkovsky, National Assembly president and one of the leaders the Russians removed to Moscow — is to get the nation at large to understand this.

Emotions yet to subside

Mr. Smrkovsky spoke openly of the duress and pressure under which the Moscow agreement was negotiated. He acknowledged legitimate public anxiety as to whether the Russians will keep their side of the bargain — the promise to respect Czechoslovakia's internal sovereignty provided the Czechoslovaks observe certain conditions in their relations with other Communist nations.

"Our country has no real guarantees or hope," he said gravely, "but its own common sense and unity."

Understandably enough, emotional feelings have yet to subside. They were evident in a resolution submitted by the trade unions urging the government to make the Soviet ambassador here persona non grata because he had misinformed the Kremlin about developments in Czechoslovakia.

By contrast, the Union of Journalists is reported to have accepted some kind of press council — the institution offered by the Czechoslovaks in Moscow—

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What was learned?

How to abate violence in demonstrations is one of most perplexing issues of day

'Neither mob violence nor police brutality has any place in America'
Humphrey acceptance

By Saville R. Davis
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

Political protest in this age of discontent still remains a nightmare. Three days of experience at Chicago with all its phases except shooting may have made the problem worse.

On the last two of these days, the political side of the issue burst onto the floor of the convention. At first the party managers tried to suppress it. On the final day Vice-President Hubert H. Humphrey and his running mate, Sen. Edmund S. Muskie, sought to face it directly and with courage.

But the solution appears to have eluded them.

When the last calming words had been spoken, the issue was papered over. It was not resolved. It seems likely to hound the political campaign in the two months ahead.

Senator Muskie's formula was to separate the good from the bad and deal with each element separately. There is a "surging determination" of many young people, he told the convention, to give direction to the

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2nd Cl Post Pd at Boston, Mass., and add'l offices

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Heroism saved Duc Lap

By Beverly Deepe
Special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Duc Lap, South Vietnam

Capt. Hoang Kim Bao is one of the many heroes of the three-day battle of Duc Lap, the grim little Special Forces camp hugging the Cambodian border.

The slightly built captain admitted, smiling broadly, that his wife had helped him during the battle.

"My wife helped me with the radio transmissions," he explained. "Because at the beginning my headquarters had only six other men. Then four were wounded and one was killed and one went out on a mission, so my wife took over the radio."

Captain Bao also has seven children, ranging in age from 12 years to 7 months. "My seven children hid in the bunkers and waited," he said.

None of his family became a casualty—unlike an unknown number of other dependents who lived with their husbands and fathers in the small camp. But the right hand of the captain was injured by fragments from a Communist grenade.

Highest honor won

Two days after the battle, President Nguyen Van Thieu helicoptered to Duc Lap. As Captain Bao raised his bandaged hand up to his green beret to salute, the chief executive pinned on his camouflage uniform the Vietnamese Cross of Gallantry with palm—Vietnam's highest award for battlefield bravery, similar to the American Medal of Honor.

The captain also received a battlefield promotion to major. The Duc Lap Civilian Regular Defense Group received the Vietnamese presidential unit citation. Also, a Californian, Lt. William J. Harp—the ranking American Special Forces officer at the camp—received the Vietnamese Cross of Gallantry.

For 10 days before the battle began on Aug. 23, the slim American lieutenant had led 124 of the civilian defenders and four Americans on a surveillance mission along the Cambodian border eight miles away. They hoped to locate and call in air strikes on North Vietnamese units they knew were about to attack their camp.

Lieutenant Harp returned to the base camp the day before the battle began. "It was a big nightmare," he recalled. "For the first 24 hours I realized what was happening, but after that we were so tired we didn't know."

Troops congratulated

One American was killed and six others wounded in the action.

President Thieu congratulated the American and Vietnamese troops for their gallantry, and he thanked the Americans for "the efficient help you gave to your Vietnamese brothers in the defense of this camp and in destroying the enemy.

"This is the most important victory this year in this remote central highlands area," the President said. "They have deployed more than 3,000 men to overrun this camp to make noises for the American and world opinion. But, once again they have a failure, suffering severe casualties in the battle."

Of the 3,000 attackers, the government estimates the number killed at 500 and probably double that number wounded. Of the 250 original defenders inside the camp, 30 were killed, 35 wounded, nine missing, an unknown number of casualties among the dependents, two American helicopters and one F-100 Super Sabre shot down.

Reds held hillock

The fighting began at 1:15 a.m. on Aug. 23. The thrust of the North Vietnamese drive came on the northeastern flank of the camp, up the side of one of the two hillocks on which the camp sits.

For 64 hours and 45 minutes the Communists held the hillock, firing from overrun bunkers into the camp's command section with B-40 rockets and mortars, and pulling an antiaircraft weapon onto the hill to shoot down the American jet and two helicopters. They also fired downhill into Vietnamese reinforcements, which suffered up to 40 percent casualties in one company.

American jet air strikes poured napalm and 750-pound bombs into the government bunkers held by the North Vietnamese until the battle ended at sundown on Aug. 25.

"It had rained for 10 straight days," one American explained. "But, once the NVA [North Vietnamese Army] attacked, the sun began to shine, and the aircraft could come in. That probably saved us."

Associated Press Wirephoto

Royal wave

Crown Prince Harald of Norway and his bride, the former Sonja Haraldsen, a commoner, wave to a crowd of well-wishers from the balcony of the royal castle in Oslo after their wedding. Standing back, to the left, is King Olav V.

The news — briefly

United States . . .

New York

A group that wants Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy (D) of Minnesota to run for president on a fourth-party ticket announced it has enough signatures to get its candidate on the New York State ballot.

The group, called the Coalition for an Independent Candidacy, is headed by John P. Grady, who is in Chicago for a rump convention that could produce a fourth-party candidate.

Miami

Richard M. Nixon will resume his quest for the presidency Wednesday in Chicago. There will be a motorcade through the Loop and a television program broadcast throughout Illinois, an aide said.

The aide also said Nixon's tour will include a flight to San Francisco, and visits to Texas and Oklahoma.

Chicago

The three major radio-television networks have offered Vice-President Hubert H. Humphrey and Richard M. Nixon time for face-to-face debate.

All offers were made contingent upon the lifting by Congress of the equal-time requirements of federal law. The law requires similar time be made available to all candidates.

Washington

The United States and North Korea held another meeting—their 20th—on the case of the USS Pueblo.

The meeting lasted 107 minutes and produced no apparent results.

New York

Manhattan District Attorney Frank Hogan has been ordered to show cause why jury trials should not be granted to more than 900 defendants for their part in last spring's disorders at Columbia University.

Glendora, Calif.

A stubborn brush fire, which caused nine fatalities and destroyed 20,200 acres, was contained after seven days.

Fire fighters said they hoped to gain final control over the blaze by Saturday. An estimated $4.5 million in watershed land was destroyed by the fire.

International . . .

Bonn

Jolted by the invasion of neighboring Czechoslovakia, the Bonn Government is pressing the Western "big three" to warn the Soviet Union against attacking West Germany, sources close to Foreign Minister Willy Brandt said.

Bonn wants a declaration to Moscow by the United States, Britain, and France stating that Soviet military intervention in this country would equal an attack on the entire 15-nation Atlantic Alliance, the sources said.

Rome

The Italian Communist Party central committee after a three-day meeting issued a statement saying it was necessary for Communist unity that the Sovie Union and its allies pull their troops quickly out of Czechoslovakia.

It added that it hoped Czechoslovakia would be able to carry on its program of democratization and renewal in full independence and freedom.

Sanna, Yemen

The Soviet Union agreed Thursday to supply South Yemen with military and technical assistance, Aden radio reported.

Istanbul

Fighting erupted on the waterfront at the Turkish port of Izmir when right- and left-wing students clashed during a demonstration against a visit by U.S. Sixth Fleet ships.

Two left-wing demonstrators were taken to the hopsital with serious injuries.

Lagos, Nigeria

The Nigerian Government Thursday invited representatives from the United Nations, the Organization of African Unity, Britain, Poland, Canada, and Sweden to observe the conduct of federal troops fighting in the secessionist Biafra region.

Government officials said the offer was made to show the world that Nigerian troops had no intention of slaughtering Biafra's Ibo tribe.

Athens

The Army-backed Greek Government has arrested two personal friends of Andreas Papandreou, self-exiled former Cabinet minister, usually reliable sources said.

They were a former deputy of the Center Union Party, retired Col. Ioannis Charalambopoulos, and George Katsifaris, personal secretary to Andreas Papandreou.

Guatemala City

Three persons were being held for questioning in connection with the assassination of United States Ambassador John Gordon Mein, cut down by bullets in a daylight ambush Wednesday, police sources report.

The sources identified the men as Amado Palma Sheran, Raul Calderon Molina, and Gustavo Adolfo Leiva.

News of Aug. 29 and 30 compiled from Associated Press, Reuters, and the worldwide sources of this newspaper.

Tours, but not as a tourist

New OAS chief probes Americas issues

By James Nelson Goodsell
Latin America correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Mexico City

Galo Plaza Lasso, the new secretary-general of the Organization of American States, recently wound up a five-day visit to Mexico as part of a fact-finding mission which eventually will take him to all members of the OAS except Cuba.

The Mexico visit was illustrative of Mr. Plaza's approach in his new post. There was of course a good deal of ceremonial activity, and the new secretary-general of the hemisphere body had some kind words to say about Mexico.

But much of the time was spent not only in questioning and probing what the Mexican Government wants out of the OAS, but also in observing the needs of Mexicans in this era of demands for social reform and change.

While the headlines proclaimed that Mr. Plaza and Mexican President Díaz Ordaz met for more than an hour to "study a stronger OAS," the hemisphere official got something of a glimpse of Mexico's ambivalent position on the OAS.

This nation is in favor of strengthening certain aspects of the OAS, such as the cultural, economic, and social fields, but it does not want a greater political role for the hemisphere body.

Views contrasted

And while the headlines also proclaimed Mr. Plaza's kind words about Mexico's economic and social progress since the 1910 revolution, the news stories also took note of his remarks on student disturbances in various parts of the world—this coming at the moment Mexico is embroiled in a serious student crisis which is perhaps the biggest antigovernment challenge faced by this nation in recent times.

Mr. Plaza, on this point, suggested that "the old educational structure must be changed." Then he added: "Lack of vision of governments could bring on uncontrollable violence, which can be avoided by a responsible approach."

To some observers the words seemed directed at the Mexican Government, which in some quarters here is accused of having taken too heavy a hand in dealing with the initial student disturbances. Those disturbances have grown in both the number of students participating and in the fury of the students who now say the police and Army used brutal tactics against them.

During his visit here, Mr. Plaza had an opportunity to view the student unrest and to hear about it not only from government officials but from people outside of government.

In addition, Mr. Plaza was given statistics on Mexico's population spiral. Though one of Latin America's largest, it is a spiral which is offset at least for now by this nation's continuing economic growth. But he warned in remarks to the foreign press that governments in Latin America must be "seriously concerned" about their population growth.

Again, to some observers, the words seemed directed at the Mexicans, who lag seriously in both discussing and meeting the problem of population growth.

Mr. Plaza, who took over his new OAS post last May, began in early July a series of visits to the nations which make up the OAS system—Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay, and Uruguay on the first leg. His trip to Mexico began the second leg, with visits also to Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua.

Cuba sidestepped

Later he will include the remainder: Barbados, Bolivia, Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Haiti, Panama, Peru, Trinidad and Tobago, and Venezuela.

His omission of Cuba from the itinerary is natural because the island nation, although an OAS member, has been barred from taking part in OAS activities since other members voted to censure charging Cuba for fostering subversion among its neighbors.

Mr. Plaza, a former President of Ecuador and in recent years a United Nations mediator in Cyprus and the Middle East, refused any comment on the question of Cuba during his visit here, other than to say that the issue is one for the OAS members to debate if they desire.

As the only OAS member still maintaining relations with Cuba, the question has considerable interest in Mexico.

How Pravda explains Soviets in Prague

By Takashi Oka
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow

"Soviet soldiers came just in time to help us. Thank you very much for that," a Pravda correspondent quotes workers at a housing complex in Bratislava as writing.

This is a sample of the kind of reporting Soviet citizens are getting from their correspondents in Czechoslovakia. Letters, the correspondents say, are streaming into the Soviet Embassy in Prague and into the hands of Soviet servicemen, thanking the "five socialist countries and their soldiers" for giving "timely assistance" to the Czechoslovaks.

In contrast to these nameless ordinary citizens are the "right-wing counterrevolutionary forces" who, the news agency Tass warns, "are becoming more active, attacking fiercely the results of the Soviet-Czechoslovak talks and trying to frustrate the first constructive steps of the party and government leadership of Czechoslovakia.

"The counterrevolutionary forces are increasingly attacking the leaders of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and government without concealing their intention to bring about such a change of the situation that would enable them to seize power."

West accused of jamming

Tass accuses Western radio stations of jamming the Czechoslovak radio "which gives an objective coverage of life in the country" and at the same time of helping clandestine radio transmitters.

Pravda correspondents Victor Mayevsky and V. Zhuravsky openly attack Deputy Premier Ota Sik and his Cabinet colleagues who happened to be vacationing in Yugoslavia when Soviet troops entered Czechoslovakia.

"Still weaving their antipeople intrigues in Belgrade are Sik and those with him, who dug themselves in there," Messrs. Mayevsky and Zhuravsky write in Pravda Friday. Mr. Sik, a liberal economist who has been the driving force behind the economic reforms being carried out in Prague since spring, is reported to be on his way back to his country.

"And from under the gates of the underground," Messrs. Mayevsky and Zhuravsky write, "is heard the frantic howling of traitors to the party who sob about the failure of the adventure—the convocation of the gathering which named itself the 14th Extraordinary Party Congress."

From the first announcement of the entry of Soviet troops into Czechoslovakia, the Kremlin has stated repeatedly that there will be no interference in the internal affairs of the country.

But the tenor of Pravda and Tass reports suggests that great pressure that is being brought to bear against party chief Alexander Dubcek and his colleagues as they try to evolve a party and governmental leadership that will be acceptable to the Kremlin without losing the confidence of the Czechoslovak people themselves.

Czech radios off

By the Associated Press

Vienna

The voices of Czechoslovakia's underground radios were finally stilled Friday.

For a week they had told the world what was happening in their country when few others could. Then they vanished from the air waves one by one.

Some of the voices that broadcast will not be heard again. The men who spoke are here in Vienna or back home at jobs. A few may be in hiding.

Meanwhile the Austrian Interior Ministry announced that another 83 Czechoslovak citizens have asked for political asylum in Austria, bringing the total seeking refuge since the Soviet invasion to 483.

Correction

Due to a typographical error, it was incorrectly stated in a recent story from London that Chief Anthony Enahoro, head of the federal Nigerian peace delegation, had doubt in his mind that federal Nigeria has made sufficiently significant concessions to end the 14-month-old civil war with Biafra. The correct statement should have been that "there is no doubt in Chief Enahoro's mind" on this point.

Making roads safer

By the Associated Press

Washington

At least 17,580 potentially dangerous highway locations have been made safer at a cost of $1.2 billion under a new program, the Bureau of Public Roads says, and another 20,000 are to be corrected at a cost of $2.1 billion.

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FLORIDA

Near-rout at Chicago

California delegates take stock

By Lucia Mouat
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

To California delegate Thomas Bradley, the Democratic National Convention was one big disappointment after another.

Like the majority of his 174-member state delegation, this Los Angeles city councilman had voted for the peace plank in the party platform, for seating the Southern delegations challenging party regulars, and against "establishment" candidate Hubert H. Humphrey. None of the crusades succeeded.

Couple this with Chicago's "heavy-handed" security measures and the call from the convention rostrum for unanimous support of the nominee. It was the "last straw" for Mr. Bradley—quite enough to convince him that his first convention might well be his last.

Many of the other members of this whopping Western delegation found the Chicago action no easier to swallow.

'Time for reassessment'

"In a sense we lost every major battle," mused Paul W. Turner, a Modesto businessman who cast his delegate vote for Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy. "I don't think everybody will necessarily turn around in unity now. I'm fond of the Vice-President and the many social causes he has fought for, but I'm not ready to make a commitment. Everybody is so tired. We need time for reassessment."

Practically the only thing unifying the delegation had ben its opposition to Mr. Humphrey. Delegates — elected on a Sen. Robert F. Kennedy slate the day he was struck by an assassin's bullets — held out hopes for a time to back Sen. Edward M. Kennedy as one unit. But in the end they cast their independent votes for every candidate in the running, including the black-caucus choice for nominee, the Rev. Channing E. Phillips. And a staunch 14, a minuscule minority, voted for Mr. Humphrey.

Mood of slow recovery

The mood was one of slow recovery as this reporter visited California delegates caucusing over a midmorning brunch in their LaSalle Hotel headquarters — a mere six hours after most had gone to bed. But few were bitter enough on this day after the nomination to pack up and go home in protest. Most thought the elusive element of party unity would come in a matter of time.

"Losing hurts a lot," commented Mrs. Adele Leopold of Beverly Hills, who cast her delegate vote for Senator McCarthy. "It's discouraging, but when the issues are as important as I believe they are, that's the time to increase your commitment. I believe in working within the party."

Mrs. Leopold, attending her first national convention and serving as secretary of her delegation, admits it took her three weeks of "walking on the beach" after the assassination of Senator Kennedy before she persuaded herself to once again become a political activist.

National backing in doubt

Some delegates will evade the problem of Humphrey support by spending the bulk of their political time promoting state and local candidates rather than the national Democratic slate.

"After all, the really important thing is getting the voters to the polls," comments Mrs. Madale Watson of Los Angeles, a supporter of Sen. George McGovern.

Mrs. Watson, who has spent 21 years in Los Angeles County politics, says the Democratic Party in California is going to have a "dreadful time" pulling all the dissidents back in.

"It's the Republicans who have the greater tradition of discipline," she says. "And in California particularly we've never had indoctrinated loyalty to party — ours is a tradition of independent thinking. But when you stop to think about it, where are the people who are desperately against Humphrey going to go? They certainly can't go for Nixon. His views on the war are more hawkish than Humphrey's."

Move for state unity

Many argue that things have already changed drastically since that day on the plane to Chicago when supporters of rival candidates were not even speaking to each other. The present unity, they say, must be credited to Jesse M. Unruh, delegation chairman and Speaker of the California Assembly.

From the first, it is noted, he invited alternates to all delegate meetings (even families in some instances) and urged each delegate to vote in accord with his conscience.

Though the majority of the delegation was antiwar, Speaker Unruh, according to his supporters, had the wisdom not to ask for a unanimous stand on the peace plank. In this way the handful of ardent hawks in the delegation had full chance to register their opinions and were much the happier for it.

Security handling deplored

Another welding force for the discouraged delegation was the Chicago security situation. As a group, the Californians passed a resolution complaining of the "high handed" and "oppressive" manner in which the convention was conducted.

They say they were physically prevented from visiting other delegations on the floor and were not even supplied with their phone numbers to handle business from their seats. They complain that the delegation was behind the TV podium and the state section for alternates was about as far away from the delegate section as it could have been placed. And it was to this alternate section, Californians say, that police on nomination night ushered in men who looked very much like Chicago city employees, wearing brown press badges and carrying Humphrey placards.

Accomplishments noted

Despite the elaborate security measures and the failure of most California delegates to be on the winning side of any vote taken at the convention (with the exception of that abolishing the unit rule), many head home with a sense of accomplishment. The variety of votes for the nominee, they say, is a measure of the integrity and political idealism involved.

"We're going back with the feeling that a dignified, professional type of politics, drawing diverse people together, is possible, as contrasted with a Southern-bloc slate or the [Mayor Richard J.] Daley police situation," commented a delegate from northern California.

Many were convinced that by their actions they had prodded the Democratic Party to become more truly democratic. Some think a direct national primary may be instituted as early as 1972.

Seating challenge stressed

Howard Miller, an alternate who teaches law at the University of Southern California, counts the challenge to delegate seating and the insistence on fair representation as the most important thing to happen at the convention.

"Even though many were not seated," he said, "the challenge has been made. It is a prelude to restructuring. Calling a convention will never be the same again."

"The only satisfaction California can take home is in helping set the Democratic Party on a new course," commented Albion Fenderson of Modesto, an alternate who leaned toward Senator McGovern. "I know this is the diplomacy of missed opportunity, But I think if the convention had accepted the minority plank as well as Humphrey, we would have been a united party. We'd still have the kids with us and it would have been a small sacrifice of principle."

★How to cut down violence in protest?

Continued from Page 1

future of their country. There are also "disquieting aspects" which are "unrestrained, irrational, and sometimes explosive" and which can be "the product of exploitation by militants whose motives are suspect."

Suggestion given

The Senator then gave his suggestion: "We must have the patience to make the distinction and to deal with each differently."

But the trouble at Chicago was that the two were inextricably mixed, and that the police couldn't tell the one from the other even if they were capable of being sorted out.

Mr. Humphrey had a somewhat different approach. Both extremes are to be ruled out.

"We do not want a police state but a state with law and order. Neither mob violence nor police brutality has any place in America. . . . Riot makes for ruin; reason makes for solution. . . . Anarchy must and will be stopped. . . .

"So we must guarantee every American the right to personal security in a safe and decent neighborhood. On this there can be no compromise. . . ."

He referred to the confrontation between the Chicago police and the demonstrators on the night before. "May Americans resolve tonight that never, never again shall we see what we have seen." He had been looking out of his hotel window the night before and actually saw the disorders.

But Mr. Humphrey did not say how the two extremes were to be stopped. Nor did he say how personal security was to be established. Or how it would come about that what happened on the previous evening was not to be seen again.

And he made no reference to the original form in which the issue was presented to the convention. He did not mention legitimate political protest, or suggest how it was to be conducted, what its limits were to be, or how it was to be separated from what he called "anarchy."

Fortunately for everyone concerned, Thursday night did not follow the usual pattern here.

It often happens in civil disorders that large numbers of otherwise peaceful citizens either ignore or are glad to work with the hard core of militants in the early phases. But later on it is normal for the more moderate elements to consider their protest made and leave the scene. The battle dwindles down to a semimilitary action between the hard-core elements and massive numbers of law-enforcement officers. Public opinion then begins to turn against the remaining demonstrators.

Disorders quiet

Thursday night in Chicago, as Messrs. Humphrey and Muskie sought to resolve the problem, the disorders quieted. Relatively few were treated for very minor injuries. There were no police rushes. Arrests were more quietly made. The youthful crowd did not push hard. Tear gas was the chief weapon. A tacit truce had been declared, and new orders to the police seemed to have caused it.

This much was a gain.

But no one here presumed that it was more than a truce. The avowed aim of the young militants is to goad the authorities into repression, which would then be reported to the country at large as police brutality. And large numbers of the younger generations here and in other big cities are either willing to support this tactic, or will join in protests with their own methods and let the militants use theirs. It is the mixture of the two that makes the problem so obstinate.

Another factor is the high emotional content of this question. The American public at its television screens saw "the shining hour" of the Democratic Left on the last night of the convention. For 19 minutes hundreds in the hall clapped tribute to the late Sen. Robert F. Kennedy. They ignored the chairman and the party secretary and the business being attempted from the podium during the bedlam, singing "Glory, glory, hallelujah" instead. They saw all the tactics attempted by the chair to quiet them, including a prayer, a counterdemonstration for Chicago's Mayor Richard J. Daley, and finally the introduction of Senator Muskie.

Prearranged defense massed

They saw, also, the boos and shouts directed against the Mayor, and his prearranged defense by city employees massed at one end of the gallery.

All there demonstration avoided physical force, but they were not unrelated to those downtown in the streets where force in fact was used. Both involved the assault of political protest on the established order, both polite and impolite, and the effort of the majority to beat it back or evade it.

Inside the convention hall, as well as out, the confrontation seethed or raged. There was no indication from words or deeds, except perhaps in the reduced violence outside, that anyone had learned how to abate or channel or repress it and keep it from boiling over in the streets. Intentions were good and plentiful. Methods were not discussed.

A sign on a Volkswagen outside the Conrad Hilton read, "Welcome to Prague, Richard J. Daley, emperor."

By Norman Mathewy, staff photographer

A pause in protest

Between demonstrations at the Democratic National Convention in Chicago, youthful protesters rest near gas masks and helmets which have figured so importantly in recent days' violence.

Dangerous kites downed

By Reuters
Karachi, Pakistan

Kite flying has been banned for a radius of 10 miles around Karachi International Airport because of the possible hazard to low-flying jets.

Hundreds of young Pakistanis take to the rooftops to fly gaudy paper kites at this time of year, when a good sea breeze is usually blowing.

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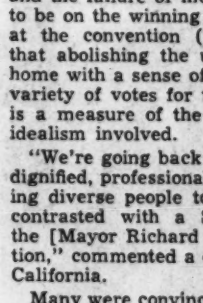

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Mrs. Gandhi criticized for soft stance on Czech invasion

By Ernest Weatherall
Special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New Delhi

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's failure to protest strongly against the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia has infuriated the non-Communist opposition in India's Parliament.

It has also caused conservatives in her own party to wonder, whether the Prime Minister's efforts to please the Soviet Union have gone too far.

Mrs. Gandhi's prestige with Western diplomats at the capital has taken a sudden decline because of her passive stand. Many recall that her father, Jawaharlal Nehru, procrastinated before branding Russia the aggressor in Hungary back in 1956.

The non-Communist opposition wanted Mrs. Gandhi to make a stronger stand on the invasion of Czechoslovakia, branding it as "naked aggression." Instead, Mrs. Gandhi refused to change her statement that India was "concerned" with "certain events" in Czechoslovakia.

The Prime Minister even refused to approve a compromise amendment that the Soviet Union and its allies had committed a "clear violation of the United Nations Charter." However, she promised that India would help work toward a solution in Czechoslovakia through the United Nations.

During the heat of the debate, Nath Pai, leader of the SSP Party, confronted Mrs. Gandhi with writings of Mr. Nehru deploring the 1938 crisis in Czechoslovakia and condemning Neville Chamberlain for abandoning the country to Hitler.

"It is ironic," Mr. Pai concluded, "that the Congress Party, under the oppression of the British, had reacted better when the freedom of Czechoslovakia was threatened 30 years ago than free India does today."

The next day there was an uproar in Parliament when word was received that India's representative to the United Nations had abstained from voting during the Security Council's resolution condemning the Soviet Union for its aggression on Czechoslovakia.

Summoned to Parliament by the angry non-Communist opposition, Mrs. Gandhi explained that her government wanted the word "condemned" changed to "deplored" in one amendment of the UN resolution before voting. However, since there was no time to bring up the proposed changes, the UN delegate had been told not to vote.

Walkout staged

Amid roars of disapproval and charges that Mrs. Gandhi had gone back on her word to help Czechoslovakia through the United Nations, the entire non-Communist opposition walked out of the chamber while Mrs. Gandhi was speaking.

Although its government had not taken a strong stand in the Czech crisis, many individual Indians showed their disapproval. A large number of members of Parliament made a silent march on the Soviet Embassy led by one of Gandhi's closest disciples, Archarya Kripalani. In another march, 12 socialist members and women workers were arrested during a noisy demonstration outside the embassy.

There were other marches and protests by students as well as other groups all over the country. A rift within the Congress Party was revealed when Asoka Mehta, Minister for Petroleum and Chemicals, resigned his post. Mr. Mehta was one of the four Congress members to defy the party whip and vote for the defeated opposition resolution describing the Soviet action as a "violation of the UN charter."

Backlash watched

Congress Party chiefs are beginning to worry whether an anti-Communist backlash might catch up with them during the coming state elections. For the second time within a month, Mrs. Gandhi has had to defend her pro-Soviet foreign policy. Last month, the Russians informed her that they were going to supply arms to India's neighbor, Pakistan.

Although there was the expected emotional response in India to the announcement of the arms deal, Mrs. Gandhi tried to gloss it over. During her important Independence Day speech, she dismissed it by saying, "We should not be unduly perturbed."

The Prime Minister's pro-Soviet policy has given a great deal of ammunition to the non-Communist opposition parties. It is certain that during the elections they will hit at what the Swatantra Party's leader, Minoo Masani, calls "satallitism," which he explained was Mrs. Gandhi's policy of turning India into a satellite of the Soviet Union."

But with the grass-roots voters of India more concerned with such domestic problems as getting a new tube well, or an improved road near their village, or whether the monsoon will be a good one, all the events of the past few weeks may well be forgotten —if they were ever known.

ARTS
ENTERTAINMENT

Edouard Vuillard

A gentle melancholy

By Anna and Giorgio Bacchi

Paris

In the upper floor of the Louvre Orangerie des Tuileries, a gentle melancholy pervades the Edouard Vuillard exhibition. Not that he injected such a spirit into his work. It is our own nostalgia for the "good old days."

Born in the French bourgeoisie a century ago, Vuillard participated in the pleasant, leisurely, cultured, untroubled life he has so well depicted. Gravely, tenderly, with delicacy and tact, he painted his family, friends, and clients and their environment, a capital historical record of that epoch which was soon to be engulfed in the excitement of our century.

It is difficult to realize these peaceful pictures were considered revolutionary then. At the age of 20, Vuillard became one of the group who called themselves Nabis—Prophets. They chose this name to indicate their desire to reform art. Preceding 19th-century artists including the impressionists had painted only what they saw. The Nabis proclaimed that art instead of imitating nature should transform it to evoke the artist's thoughts and feelings about an idea and while doing so must achieve beauty.

The Nabis continued the chain from Cézanne through Gauguin, intensified the break with tradition, and made possible the succeeding movements: fauvism, cubism, expressionism, surrealism, abstraction.

Vuillard was fascinated by both line and decoration. Flatly painted figures form arabesque profiles against a background without depth. Details of wallpaper, hangings, tablecloths, rugs (in the many-flowered patterns currently popular) are brought forward in zones adjoining each other. His use of identical small brush strokes throughout increases the resemblance to tapestry. Subtle sinuous lines tie everything together.

Wall panels to decorate parlors and libraries bore the same scenes of everyday life. They were executed in distemper (a thin paint with glue base) and, like frescoes, retain their freshness.

Unbalanced composition

Theatrically unbalanced compositions increase importance of characters or objects to point up ideas. In "The Bench" the old woman in black on the right is counterbalanced only by a bit of bright blue and red in the center. In Smith College's "The Atelier" (set in his mother's dressmaking shop) the tension between the figures and the whirling soft confusion of the material are both offset by the rectangular orange screen in the upper left.

Vuillard's portraits are personality documentations. He felt that a person's choice of costume, possessions, hobbies, are as revealing as facial expressions or gestures.

Having rejected realistic painting when he was young, Vuillard rather late in life discovered nature. As if seeing it for the first time, he was overwhelmed by its infinite richness. His painting became more and more representational; however, he never abandoned his customary subjects nor lost the charm of their simplicity. His color harmonies deepened; poetry and realism rest easily together in them.

Vuillard is one of the greatest of the genre painters, considered by some on a par with Chardin and Vermeer.

In the lower floor of the Orangerie, there are displayed some hundred works of another Nabi, K. X. Roussel, life-long close friend of Vuillard and husband of his sister Marie; but one does not sense the same nostalgia here. His artistic evolvement was of another order: landscapes that are a combination of classical and baroque in a style particularly his, open and brilliant; peopled with mythological or legendary characters.

A happy circumstance makes it possible to visit also their great mutual friend Claude Monet. His "Nympheas" (Water-lilies) are permanently installed in their specially designed oval rooms on that ground floor.

The Vuillard-Roussel show will be open until Sept. 16.

From the collection of Georges Renand, Paris

'The Bench' (1895) by Edouard Vuillard

'Years of the Locust'—another look at Wilde

By Harold Hobson

Edinburgh

In theory few prospects could be less alluring than seeing yet another play about Oscar Wilde. In the last few years we have become surfeited with his epigrams. Both in revivals of his own work, and in other people's dramatization about him.

The success of the Trinity Square Repertory Company from Providence, R.I., in Norman Holland's "Years of the Locust" at the Church Hill Theater, is therefore all the more refreshing, for the play deals with Wilde's sojourn in Reading Gaol. This period of Wilde's life has been himself, one would have thought, sufficiently mourned over in "De Profundis." Yet this American company finds in the subject a fresh and acceptable emotion.

First of all, they are to be congratulated on the delicate skill of their diction, for in their representation of Anglo-Irish speech they are entirely successful, much more successful than most English companies when they attempt an American accent. The play is, as one might expect, deeply sympathetic to Wilde, and in its apologia for him when he discusses his case with a broad-minded prison governor it ignores the real charges to be brought against him; that, being what he was, he married a lady to whom he inevitably caused great misery, and, again being what he was, he told lies on oath in court to prove that he was something different.

But if these reflections are put aside "Years of the Locust" is a play in which one can take considerable pleasure, not least in the performance of Richard Kneeland as Wilde himself. Mr. Kneeland draws a portrait that is full of quietness and dignity, and in his two scenes with Constance Wilde, in which his wife tells Wilde that she has thought it prudent to change her name, his grief is extremely expressive.

From barbarism

Thematically the play seems to place excessive reliance on the influence of Frank Harris in bringing about an amelioration of Wilde's treatment in prison. It is a little difficult to believe that Harris could single handedly have accomplished such a change from barbarism to indulgence. This theatrical improbability is however forgotten when in the second half of the play Wilde's impressive ballad about the prisoner who is about to be hanged is made the center of action. The unrest and disorder that this causes among the other inmates of the gaol are admirably suggested, and amidst the anger and fear Wilde's uncomprehending yet real sympathy for the condemned murderer greatly increases his stature. The play is produced by Adrian Hall with great sensitivity.

Donatello colors

The original colors of a statue of Mary Magdalene by Donatello, in Venice have been brought to light as restorers have been cleaning off the grime from flooding damage a year and a half ago. Over 80 restorers are currently at work in Florence, and they hope to complete their work by 1971.

Plays in pantomime

The National Theater of the Deaf will start their new season with a four-day stay at the Long Wharf Theater in New Haven, Conn. The program, running from Sept. 26 through 29, will consist of plays and poetry in pantomime. Their program will include works by Chekhov, Frederico Garcia Lorca, Lewis Carroll, William Blake, and Richard Sheridan.

★Internal struggle renewed by Czechs

Continued from Page 1

provided its form and members are agreeable to the newspapers and other information media.

Its task would be to curb "anti-Communist tendencies" and criticism of the other Communist countries. This represents a considerable concession to press control. But it also is an exercise in restraint which most editors apparently are ready to try to live with rather than court a return to the old censorship.

The Czechoslovaks' major success in Moscow was to secure the return of truly national leaders like Alexander Dubcek, the party head, and Mr. Smrkovsky. It would be difficult now for the Soviets to unseat them.

But if they are to stay, some of their principal associates, apparently, are to go. Among them is Cestmir Cisar, a prominent reformer who earlier criticized the democratization as too hard-hearted in tackling the "old guard" opposition.

Resignations indicated

Shortly before the invasion, Mr. Cisar, a Central Committee secretary, was savagely attacked by the Russians as a "revisionist." The resignations of two other reform members of the party Presidium and at least one leading minister also are expected.

There are reports, too, of pressures to force Mr. Dubcek to drop Foreign Minister Jiri Hajek and Deputy Premier Ota Sik, author of the liberal economic reforms.

Both men were abroad when the Russians struck and still are out of the country. East German broadcasts already are attacking 'Hajek" without mentioning his rank.

[Reuters quoted Czechoslovak sources as saying that Premier Oldrich Cernik had warned Czech intellectuals "to get out of the country while you can." The sources said the warning was given at a private briefing of Czechoslovak officials in Prague.

[The Premier was quoted as saying that the Russians had compiled lists of more than 2,000 persons to be picked up and transported from the country. He was said to have added that he could not vouch for his own safety, let alone the safety of the thousands who backed the country's liberalization program.]

The departure of all these men will arouse bitter dismay. It might, however, not be quite so bad as it seems. They are all officials who from the start especially aroused Russian ire and now are being taken out of the line of fire. Their replacements will not necessarily be hard liners.

As an example, the television chief, whose imminent withdrawal was the first to become known, will be succeeded by a man who himself was removed from the party's ideological department two years ago as being too progressive.

The final position may only emerge with a new party congress, which seems likely soon.

Fresh congress sought

The Russians want last week's 14th party congress annulled. In this they have received somewhat surprising — possibly unintended — support from the party's Slovak branch, which complains that most of its delegates could not get to Prague for the congress.

The issue is whether to hold a fresh congress immediately or — as the opposition, backed by the Russians, wants — to delay it for a few months.

This, in the current situation, would give the old "conservatives" extended grace on the Central Committee and further opportunity to maintain the present pressures on the Dubcek leadership.

Amid this political maneuvering hardly a word yet has been said about the economy. It was in bad enough shape before the invasion.

The cost to the country of occupation damage caused by the massive troop movements and their activities against the resistance will be enormous. It is estimated that Prague alone has lost 65 million crowns (more than $9 million) daily. People ask: Who is to pay?

The only answer to this aggravated economic situation so far has been an appeal for 14,000 students to help save the delayed harvest.

Associated Press Wirephoto

Foreign Minister Jiri Hajek
. . . may be dropped from government

Minority enrollment rises

By the Associated Press

New York

The proportion of Negroes and Puerto Ricans among City University freshmen will increase from 12 to 20 percent this fall term, Chancellor Albert H. Bowker says. He predicts the rise will go to 26 percent in 1969.

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★'Risk hard path of greatness'

Continued from Page 1

style as Senator and have come to slight him as he operated under wraps as Vice-President, gave him a new appraisal. Some felt they had underestimated him.

Hint of Viet flexibility

Every word Mr. Humphrey uttered on Vietnam was followed intently. His fervent hope for peace seemed to be interpreted on the dove side, though a reading showed little change in policy. He called for "the necessity for peace in Vietnam and the world" the "first reality."

Agreements on Vietnam were greater than disagreements in the party, he argued. Looking to inauguration day he said,

"Every heart in America prays that, by then, we shall have reached a cease-fire in all Vietnam and be in serious negotiation toward a durable peace."

The big audience roared as it did for his next paragraph:

"If there is one lesson we should have learned, it is that the policies of tomorrow need not be limited by the policies of yesterday."

Was this a hint of flexibility of position and a possible switch to a stop-the-bomb policy? Many in the crowded galleries seemed to think so and cheered.

The most concrete comment in his speech was on domestic matters:

"I pledge to use every resource available to the president to end the fear in our cities.

"Nor can there be any compromise with the right of every American who is willing to work to have a job . . . who is willing to be a good neighbor to live in a decent home . . . who is willing to learn to have a good education."

Mr. Humphrey's fervent optimism seemed to have some effect in taming the all-but-riotous convention hall. His candid manner carried to many a feeling of a man of goodwill.

Some words were obviously directed at Mr. Nixon and the prospect that he will make "safe streets" a cardinal issue.

Mr. Humphrey pleaded for social justice. But he was emphatic in demanding order:

"Every American has the right to a safe neighborhood," he said.

"I put it bluntly. Rioting, sniping, mugging, traffic in narcotics, and disregard for the law are the advance guard of anarchy —and they must be stopped."

Then he delivered the opening salvo of the 1968 campaign directed at Mr. Nixon's comments at Miami Beach:

"But the answer," he said, "does not lie in attacks on our courts, or our laws, or our attorney general.

"The answer lies in reasoned, effective action by state, local, and federal authority."

Mr. Nixon has criticized the Supreme Court of the United States and the Attorney General.

The forgotten man

Mr. Humphrey began with a reference to the violence in downtown Chicago which, Mayor Richard J. Daley blames on war protestors while many of the news media hurled charges of brutality against Mr. Daley's police. Mr. Humphrey balanced them off:

"Neither mob violence nor police brutality has any place in America," he said.

President Johnson who won the presidency four years ago by the biggest majority in history, was hardly mentioned at Chicago. He was the forgotten man. Mr. Humphrey began chronological praises for recent successive Democratic leaders, and reporters waited fascinated for the reception to Mr. Johnson's name.

Delegates cheered when he reached "Lyndon B. Johnson" and the previous discordant elements in the gallery fell silent. "History will record his greatness," said the loyal Vice-President. He interpolated:

"Tonight to you Mr. President I say thank you—thank you Mr. President."

Thus Mr. Humphrey undertook the task of defending the record made by another man, which Mr. Nixon will attack.

He spoke with a quiet but evangelical fervor, repeatedly appealing to the country for unity and optimism.

"I call you to risk the hard path of greatness," he said.

By a staff photographer

The signs of a winner?

There could have been little doubt who the "winning team" was at Chicago's International Amphitheater in the waning hours of the Democratic National Convention. The names of Vice-President Hubert H. Humphrey and Sen. Edmund S. Muskie filled the convention hall—on signs and in cheers.

Scant attention seen on V-P candidates

By Godfrey Sperling Jr.
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

The convention turmoil is over, leaving questions that should be asked — and answered:

Is Edmund Muskie a better choice than Spiro Agnew for the Republicans?

The initial judgment here is "no." Neither man is well known. Neither adds significantly much to the ticket. What is left now, essentially, is a race between Hubert H. Humphrey and Richard M. Nixon. The vice-presidential candidates are only incidental baggage. The voters are likely to give them little heed as they focus primarily on the presidential candidates.

How was the selection of Senator Muskie made?

Vice-President Humphrey had pretty much made up his mind on Senator Muskie two weeks ago. But he did go through an elimination process in which he carefully considered a number of possibilities. Finally, he was down to Senator Muskie, Sen. Fred R. Harris (D) of Oklahoma, and Sargent Shriver.

He still leaned toward Senator Muskie. He liked him personally, knew they could be compatible. He liked his record in dealing with urban affairs, particularly his authorship of the model-cities legislation.

He thought that a man from a rural state with urban interests would have wide appeal.

Broadest appeal sought

Senator Harris had these same credentials; but unlike Senator Muskie, he wasn't a Roman Catholic.

Mr. Shriver was a Catholic but did not have the rural-urban combination.

So he chose Senator Muskie, feeling he was getting the broadest appeal possible with this selection with a man who is also a Polish American.

Did he have to "clear" his selection with anyone?

He says not. And there probably wasn't any phone call in which he said, "Is this all right with you?"

But there was a key clearance involved. Vice-President Humphrey made a special point of picking a man he knew would be agreeable to the President's desires.

Also he had Richard J. Daley in mind. And he didn't want to chose someone who would make AFL chieftain George Meany unhappy.

How influential was George Meany?

Powerfully influential. All the talk centered on Mayor Daley and how he called the signals here. He did, in many important ways. And President Johnson, of course, always was in the background, his very presence off stage being a shaping influence in the platform and elsewhere.

But it was Mr. Meany who, more than anyone else, was responsible for the all-out effort by the Humphrey forces that led to the victory of the majority report on Vietnam.

Strategy shifted

Within the Humphrey group a strategy was emerging. It went like this: "Let's let the 'doves' win this one. We can do it by merely not working too hard with the delegates, just a little less hard than we did in our close victory in the Georgia credentials fight.

"And by letting the dissidents win on this vote we will cool them down—take the steam out of their battling mood and make for a more peaceful, united convention."

But just as this approach began to make some headway, George Meany heard about it and vetoed it. He said he wouldn't hear of such a strategy. He was understood to have said, in effect, "We must beat them down. We can't accept such a Vietnam plank under any circumstances."

Thus, a strategy that might have avoided all that convention division and dissension, viewed by millions on TV, never got off the ground.

Lindsay view

By the Associated Press

New York

Mayor John V. Lindsay said that the handling by Chicago police of demonstrations during the Democratic National Convention "should sadden every American."

"I hope what happened there will stand as a warning to those who have perverted the meaning of 'law and order' and made it the sole answer to our nation's problems," the Republican Mayor said. "Every value, including freedom of the press, was sacrificed."

At a city-hall news conference, Mayor Lindsay said that in Chicago "there was neither law, nor order, nor justice."

The Mayor did not mention the name of Chicago Mayor Richard J. Daley, who has been criticized by other officials and delegates to the Democratic convention.

Mr. Lindsay was asked if he thought Mayor Daley's tactics of handling demonstrations might set a pattern for other police departments.

"I certainly hope not," he said.

"We're not perfect in New York City," he said, "but our police have generally done very well indeed in handling very difficut and sensitive demonstrations."

Bubbling, but no blowups

How university lowers tensions

By David Holmstrom
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

To explode or to bubble is the question. "A university campus ought to be a place that bubbles, not explodes," said the professor. "This campus"—he gestured out the window to the slim eucalyptus trees and smooth lawns—"is currently bubbling."

The campus is the University of California at Los Angeles, a sun-drenched microcosm of collegiate superlatives where student dissent has been met with administrative flexibility. The result: only "bubbling" among 28,000 students.

Unlike its more politically active sister-campuses in Berkeley or other activist campuses in California such as San Francisco State, UCLA has not had massive dissension. "Most of our students live off campus," said Dr. Charles Z. Wilson, assistant vice-chancellor for educational plans and programs. "Close living can breed a lot of tensions. Also the immediate neighborhood of Bel Air and Beverly Hills adds an element of calm."

Quiet maintained

Michael Levett, editor of the Daily Bruin, attended Berkeley as an undergraduate. "You can feel the tension when you walk on the Berkeley campus," he said. "You are surrounded by the people you are competing with because a majority of students live on or near the campus. And too, Berkeley, by its reputation, attracts a different kind of political animal."

While student "explosions" at other campuses last year — Columbia, Ohio State, Northwestern — created ripples which agitated more campuses across the country, UCLA was comparatively quiet.

Administrative leadership under former Chancellor Franklin P. Murphy kept the lines of communication open between students and administration. Under Chancellor-Designate Charles Young there are early signs that students will be included even more in the shaping of university policies.

Minority students sought

A clear indication of this are the three "task forces" created to grapple with minority-student education on campus, and to tackle some of the problems in the larger urban area of Los Angeles.

Each task force has a student chairman and a number of faculty members. The mission is to find ways to enroll a larger number of minority students, expand the curriculum to include more courses on ethnic history and achievement, and to work with citizens in the urban community in expanding services and assisting small businesses.

"This isn't to say that this kind of concern hasn't been there before," said Steve Arditti, Assistant Dean of Students. "It's not a fresh realization that the community is out there. But now it is more urgent and on a greater magnitude. And it has come about only within the last six months."

While the impact of this "social urgency" on other campuses has sometimes been violent, only two incidents on the UCLA campus within the last 10 months have caused disruption. And even then it centered on the Vietnam war, not on a strictly local issue. Both times the local chapter of Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) was involved.

In May, students identified as SDS members tore apart a campus photography exhibit which was alleged to show Viet Cong atrocities. The SDS publication Aardvark said: "To display pictures of 'supposed' atrocities is to dismiss the crimes and atrocities of the U.S., and is a racist insult to the Vietnamese. . . . Instead of endless debates where American students argue the fate of the Vietnamese, we acted."

The administration acted too. Following a meeting of UCLA's Board of Review, Chancellor-Designate Young complied with the recommendation that SDS be suspended from campus for 15 months.

SDS countered by saying it would simply change its name and continue as a group. It also insisted it was being suspended for its "general political stance" rather than for the photograph incident. The administration denies the charge.

SDS percentage small

Assistant Dean Arditti said SDS probably has close to 30 or 50 members "but at times has been able to muster 400 or 500 to rallies. That's a pretty small amount from a student body that averages 28,000. Like any campus group, if they find a popular issue they could get broad support. A thousand or so students protested the presence of Dow Chemical on campus, but the great majority of them had never attended an SDS meeting and probably never will."

While most UCLA students—as well as administrators and faculty — would condemn the abrasive tactics of an SDS group, many regard the student activist as "the wave of the future."

Decline of frivolity?

"There is no question," said Assistant Vice-Chancellor Wilson who directs the three task forces, "that students ought to share in the goals of the university. And the goal is, they say, to make a university education more relevant to the times. And I think the university has not been particularly creative in establishing this relevance. We've been too interested in a process with a diploma serving as a payoff at the end of the process. Now we must go beyond the old concept and make the university and its policies become a personally satisfying experience which is in itself an exciting payoff."

One bearded student said: "This country doesn't know it yet, but it's watching what I call the decline of frivolity. When my father went to college he didn't know what a social problem was; unless it meant he couldn't get a date for the weekend. Now I want my university experience to be relevant, to deal directly with the problems of tihs country. I'm not interested in the 'rah-rah' sense of college."

Responsibilities shared

Daily Bruin editor Levett reflected the same attitude: "Even though I'm a reasonably satisfied person I would feel guilty if I felt too happy because there are too many reasons for being unhappy as long as so many people need help."

Students now have a significant role in the decisionmaking process on several levels at UCLA. Their power is actual, not merely advisory. Among the various committees or boards are:

- Campus Planning Committee, on which both student-body presidents help in planning the design of the physical plant of the university .
- The Advisory Committee on the Use of Incidental Fees, which places in the hands of the student chairman the responsibility for handling millions of dollars.
- The Campus Board of Review, which establishes regulations for the use of facilities by students and their organizations, and hears cases involving infringement of the regulations and recommends action to the administration.
- The Communication Board, which oversees all student publications. The board is composed of 5 undergraduate students, 5 graduate students, 1 administration representative, 1 faculty representative, and 1 other member.
- The Student Conduct Committee, which hears cases of alleged student misconduct and recommends action to the chancellor. Among the 10 members of this committee are 2 students chosen from the senior members of the judicial board.

Although many of the functions of the Academic Senate include student participation, Mr. Arditti said faculty reaction is generally slow to welcoming students to departmental meetings. "You can count the number of students actually attending on the fingers of one hand," he said.

In the area of curriculum the Black Students Union (BSU) took the initiative and designed a course entitled "The Black Man in a Changing American Context." It was offered for the first time last spring quarter.

Spending priorities asked

By the Associated Press

Little Rock, Ark.

Rep. Wilbur D. Mills (D) of Arkansas, said the next president and Congress should reach an understanding on spending priorities.

Mr. Mills, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, said the nation might have to put off programs that are desirable but that can't be financed within existing revenues.

He said he hoped the two major party presidential candidates will conclude that "we've gotten to the point in our history where we just can't go on being elected by promising more and bigger programs."

"I'm concerned because we have reached the point in American history where we do not now have the flexibility . . . that entitles us to have everything we want," Mr. Mills said in a speech to a Little Rock civic club.

"We cannot develop a tax program that is acceptable to the American people . . . that will produce a sufficient amount of revenue to permit us to continue to police the world, to carry on wars wherever the Communists suggest they be carried on, have everything at home that our hearts desire and go to the moon at the same time."

He said the United States must find answers to its unfavorable balance of payments position and its fiscal problems.

"We are simply faced with the necessity of recognizing that we cannot carry on the same kind of fiscal policies we've been carrying on the last 30 to 35 years," he said.

"If we lose trade, we've lost a high percent of our total activity and we can certainly have a major depression here and a major depression abroad."

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Ceiling zero for the Eagles?

By Phil Elderkin
Sports writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The feather-edge the Philadelphia Eagles had hoped to carry into the National Football League's Capitol Division this season dulled completely on Aug. 11, the day quarterback Norman Snead broke his leg.

But there were problem signs even before that—knee surgery for Jim Skaags, a starting offensive guard, plus center Jim Ringo's retirement. Ringo was the league's Ironman. He had played in 182 consecutive games over 15 years and made all-pro seven times.

And offense was always the thing the Eagles did best. Snead, who has one of the strongest arms in the NFL, threw for 29 touchdowns last season. Flanker Ben Hawkins was Norman's chief target. What defensive backs he can't outrun he'll outdodge. He caught 59 passes a year ago for 1,265 yards.

But Young Ben has never had the rapport with backup QB King Hill that seemed to come so naturally with Snead. Nor has Hawkins had the time yet to learn the throwing habits of newcomer John Huarte, an American Football League reject at both New York and Boston.

Coach Joe Kuharich so far has gone with Huarte in exhibitions, mostly because he knows what Hill can do. John is a sidearm passer, who throws in lanes to avoid the high-arm charge of onrushing linemen.

Bulletin problems

Most scouts won't give this style passer any kind of pro rating. Quarterbacks who throw that way, they say, come with built-in problems. But Eddie LeBaron never let this bother him when he played with the Washington Redskins. And George Mira, who throws between rival linemen and rarely over them, has had occasional big games with the San Francisco 49ers.

But it is difficult to see how Kuharich can avoid giving the No. 1 job to Hill. King has 11 years of pro experience. Originally he was the first bonus pick of the old Chicago Cardinals, a gimmick the NFL was using in the late 1950s to help have-not clubs.

Except for 1963, when he won the Eagles starting job outright and then got hurt after a few games, he has never really played regularly. Before Snead there was Sonny Jurgensen and before Jurgensen there was Norman Van Brocklin.

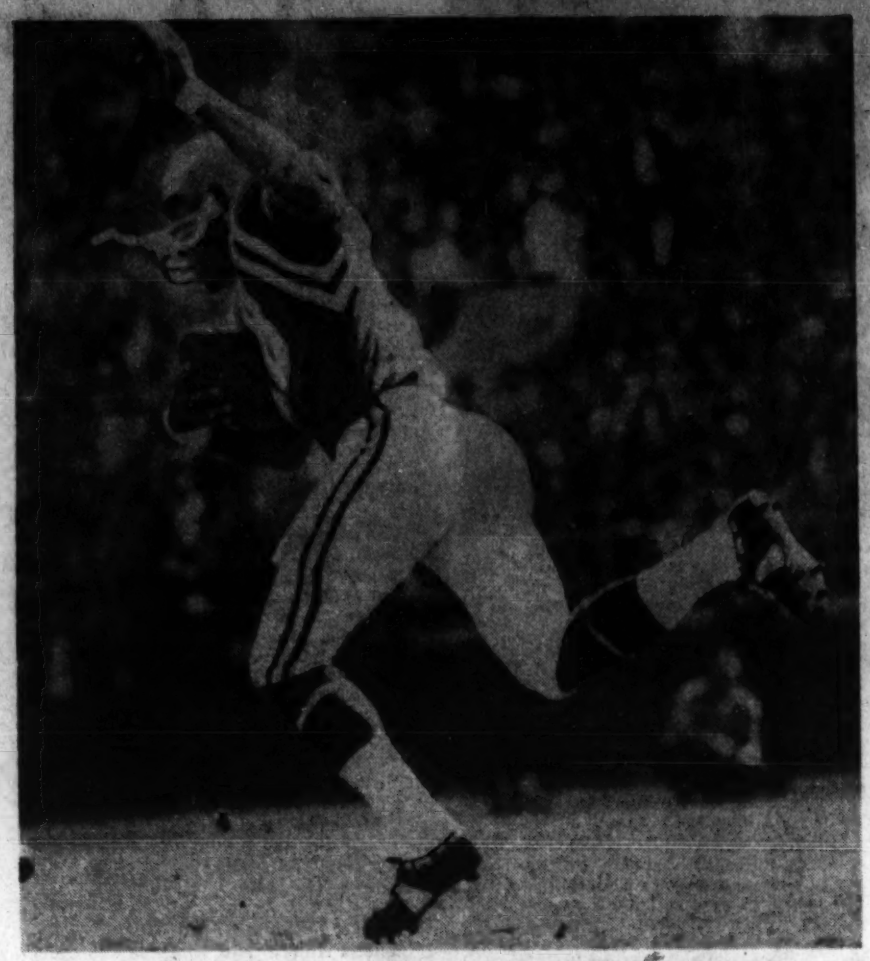
All Hill really has to do to eliminate Huarte's challenge is hit Hawkins with passes a few times under pressure. The other two starters in the Philadelphia backfield will be FB Tom Woodeshick and rookie HB Cyril Pinder of Illinois.

Woodeshick, an eighth draft choice in 1963, rushed for 670 yards last year, caught 34 passes, scored 10 touchdowns, and pass-blocked well. He had two games (against Atlanta and Dallas) in which he gained over 100 yards.

Speed and power

Pinder is speed and power in the large economy size — 6ft. 2in., and 222-pounds. But his varsity career with the Illini totaled only nine games.

This was partly because of injuries and partly because of an NCAA investigation which uncovered several improprieties in Illinois's football slush fund. The NCAA declared Cyril ineligible for the 1967 season.



Super Eagle — What defensive backs flanker Ben Hawkins of the Philadelphia Eagles can't outrun, he'll outdodge. His National Football League trademark is the dangling chin strap, which he never fastens.

SPORTS

Even though he missed three of 10 college games in 1965 with injuries, Pinder gained 303 yards on only 56 carries and scored seven touchdowns. Cyril's teammate, Jim Grabowski, had the same number of TDs. But he also had 194 more carries.

Although the Eagles have not scored well in exhibitions, they probably have as much explosive firepower as any team in their division, which includes Dallas.

The problem, as it was last year and the year before that, is defense. Philadelphia gave up 409 points in 1957 with a pass rush the consistency of wet cement, weak linebackers, and a deep secondary which never seemed to react as a unit.

During the off-season the Eagles traded their best running back, Timmy Brown, to the Baltimore Colts for defensive back Alvin Haymond. And what they couldn't get defensively in deals, Philadelphia tried to recover at the draft table.

The Eagles' No. 1 and No. 3 picks (defensive end Tom Rossovich and linebacker Adrian Young) were the top stoppers last year for Southern California's national collegiate champions.

Philadelphia's 6-7-1 record last year was about what the forecasters expected. With Snead at quarterback and with a beefed-up defense, it undoubtedly would have been improved this season.

But the Eagles' 53,000-plus season ticket holders had better tack their optimism with either Hill or Huarte in the pilothouse.

The Boston Patriots and the Philadelphia Eagles play a charity exhibition game at Harvard Stadium on Monday, Sept. 2. Kickoff is 2 p.m.

Flowing hair and . . . flowing backhands

By Alan Grayson
Sports writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Forest Hills, N.Y.

Ask Andres Gimeno about his pet aversions and he'll probably mention flowing hair and flowing backhands. Especially, he may add, when they're incorporated in the personage of Ray Moore.

Gimeno is a lanky Spanish tennis pro who is highly rated among the world's top netmen. He was seeded third in the Wimbledon Open this year. Here, in the first United States Open Championships, he was seeded 10th.

Moore is an amiable young man who, up to a year ago, might well have qualified for the All-South African Boy title. Courteous and clean-cut, well-mannered and well-dressed, Ray invariably looked as if he'd stepped newly scrubbed out of the shower.

He's still the same delightful humorist and conversationalist. He still dresses nattily. But now he sports a shaggy mane that gives him a striking resemblance to the timid lion in the Wizard of Oz.

On court, however, Moore's anything but timid—as Gimeno well knows. Andres was beaten by the second-ranked South African in five sets at Wimbledon. And he became the first seed to be uprooted here at the West Side Tennis Club as Moore again toppled him 4—6, 6—1, 6—2, 6—1. Moore's victory was the 34th win by an amateur over a professional since the advent of open tennis this year.

Gimeno, typically, was a gracious loser. He denied that he was psyched by the thought of playing his Wimbledon conqueror in the first round at Forest Hills. He gave credit where it was deserved.

"Moore just played more steadily than I did," he said.

Backhand his strong point

"He never missed a ball. Usually I play that way. But this time he made me play the shots, and unfortunately I had no particular confidence in them.

"I'm probably better on clay, because I play on it more often," Gimeno continued. "But I play pretty well on grass, too. I won the Queen's Club tournament in 1960 and I won the Western Australian Championships on grass the year before. I like grass okay, and if I'd served as well as Ray I wouldn't have had any complaints."

Moore's serve is not the sort that intimidates people. There's nothing ferocious about it. It's sufficiently well-placed to prevent his opponents' returns from getting into a groove.

"Obviously Ray's backhand is his big strength," said fellow-Springbok Cliff Drysdale, who is now a pro. "He hits it differently by coming over the ball with a firm wrist to give it a definite topspin. I'd say it's every bit as good as Manuel Santana's.

"Ray's service has also improved," he added, "but his forehand has always been the weakest part of his game. On a slower surface he has difficulty getting enough of them over to become a very big threat."

Despite being a stalwart of South Africa's Davis Cup squad, Moore has yet to win a big tournament. He's had some excellent wins apart from his two victories over Gimeno. Roy Emerson, Fred Stolle, and Tony Roche have all been his victims the past couple of years.

He rates reaching the quarterfinals at Wimbledon this year as his best tournament performance to date. But the closest he's yet come to a title was losing to Gene Scott in the final of the 1966 Nassau Bowl.

Moore feels that concentration lapses have been the main causes of denying him a championship so far. And he has an equally facile explanation for the excellence of his backhand.

'A more natural shot'

"I think it's really a more natural shot than a forehand," he said. "After all, when you deal cards you do it that way. And when you throw your hat on a hat-rack it's always done with a backhand motion.

"But Tennis, to a large extent, is a game of the mind, not of strokes," Ray added. "The game's 80 percent psychological so far as I'm concerned."

Moore, who would be interested in a pro contract if he were offered one, received a lot of kidding on account of his tonsorial tastes. He takes it all in good humor, however.

"I just say, 'Look. Wise up. Everybody's growing long hair these days,' " he grinned. "I realize that if somebody has long hair they're considered outcasts from society who are bucking convention. But I'm not a hippie, even though I identify with much of the hippie philosophy.

"I believe in 'Live and Let Live,' " Moore explained. "My goal is to live as tolerantly as possible. I would like to eventuate as the perfectly tolerant person.

"I must say that I think my hair maybe adds a little more color to my game," he admitted finally. "And that means I may get invited to play in more tournaments. So it does serve a purpose of sorts."

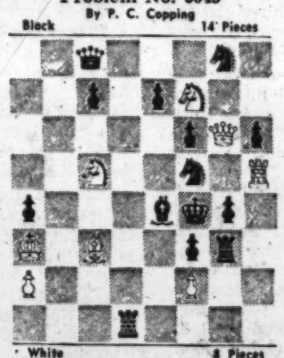
CHESS

By Frederick R. Chevalier
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Problem No. 6044
By L. Szwedowski
Black 9 Pieces

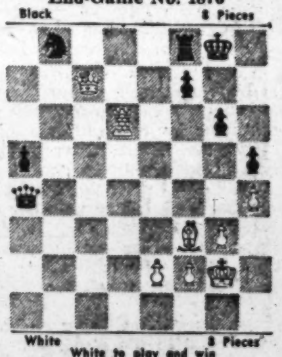
White 9 Pieces
White to play and mate in two
(First Prize, Schweizerische Schachzeitung, 1963.)

Problem No. 6045
By P. C. Copping
Black 14 Pieces



White 8 Pieces
White to play and mate in three
(First Prize, British Chess Problem Society, 1967.)

End-Game No. 1876
Black 8 Pieces



White 8 Pieces
White to play and win
(Larsen-Letzeller, Monaco, 1968.)

Solutions to Problems

No. 6042. Kt-B4
No. 6043. 1 R-K6, PxR; 2 P-B6
If 1 . . PxP; 2 B-Q6
If 1 . . P-B3; 2 R-Q6
If 1 . . P-B4; 2 R-QB6
If 1 . . RxR; 2 PxKtP

End-Game No. 1875. White wins: 1 QxPch, KxQ; 2 R-R3ch, Kt-R5; 3 RxKtch, K-Kt3; 4 R-R6ch, K-Kt4; 6 P-B4ch, etc.

Pachmann's Masterpiece

The Czech grandmaster, L. Pachmann, produced a formidable treatise devoted primarily to the Queen's Gambit. This book has now been translated and has been published by the English magazine Chess.

This edition has been updated by the author. This is quite important, since modern masters are well versed in current opening analysis, and are constantly trying new or improving old variations.

The standard books on openings, Larry Evans with his 10th edition of Modern Chess Openings, and Al Horowitz with his Chess Openings: Theory and Practice, cannot devote enough space on one group of openings. Pachmann, however, brings together important variations, with helpful discussions of underlying ideas.

Serious students, and particularly those engaging in correspondence play, will find this book essential. It is clearly printed, with a most helpful index of opening variations touched upon. 256 pages, well bound. In case local booksellers don't have it, send $5.15 to Chess, Sutton Coldfield, England.

Solingen Celebrates Century

A chess club that dates back 100 years celebrated the occasion with a tournament with a number of Europe's lesser masters competing. The winner was Lengyel, Hungary, with Parma of Yugoslavia second.

The game below shows how Black's isolated QP ultimately led to his downfall.

French Defense

Parma White	Donner Black	Parma White	Donner Black
1 P-K4	P-K3	19 RxR	RxR
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	20 B-K5	Kt-K5
3 Kt-Q2	P-QB4	21 P-KR3	B-B4
4 KKt-B3	Kt-KB3	22 QxKt	PxQ
5 PxQP	KPxP	23 RxQ	PxKt
6 B-Kt5ch	B-Q2	24 R-Q5	P-Kt3
7 BxBch	QKtxB	25 PxP	P-B3
8 O-O	B-K2	26 B-Q4	R-KBch
9 PxP	KtxP	27 K-Kt2	BxB
10 Kt-Kt3	O-O	28 RxB	R-QKt8
11 KtxKt	BxKt	29 R-Kt4	K-B2
12 B-Kt5	B-K2	30 P-QR4	K-Kt3
13 R-K	Q-Q2	31 P-QKt3	R-QB8
14 R-K5	QR-Q	32 R-QB4	P-KR4
15 Q-Q3	P-KR3	33 R-B7	K-B4
16 B-R4	KR-K	34 RxRP	RxP
17 QR-Q	P-KKt4	35 R-R6	Resigns
18 B-Kt3	B-B		

Larsen Visits

Bent Larsen competed in the U.S. Open at Aspen, Colo., and then went on to Toronto for the Canadian Open. Both of these events use Swiss pairings. At Aspen, there were 172 players, so that even in 12 rounds, the top ranking players will generally rise and fall on the basis of their scores with lesser lights. As a rule not many games match the top scorers. Larsen was undefeated, with only two draws. His winning score, 11-1, was 1½ points ahead of Pal Benko and Walter S. Browne.

Bisguier Wins

Arthur Bisguier is again Manhattan Chess Club champion. His score was 10-2, with the Rev. William Lombardy second with 9½-2½. The game below was lost by Bisguier's opponent, who, incidentally is probably the country's highest ranking bridge-chess player, a master at both games.

Bisguier's 16th move initiated a rook maneuver that left White with a most difficult problem.

Sicilian Defense

Levy White	Bisguier Black	Levy White	Bisguier Black
1 P-K4	P-QB4	17 P-QR4	R-R3
2 Kt-KB3	P-Q3	18 PxP	R-Kt3
3 B-Kt5ch	Kt-Q2	19 P-Kt3	P-R5
4 P-Q4	PxP	20 KR-Q	KRPxP
5 QxP	P-QR3	21 RPxP	RxPch
6 B-R4	Kt-B3	22 K-B	R-B6
7 P-K5	PxP	23 R-Q2	PxP
8 KtxP	P-QKt4	24 QR-Q	Kt-Kt5
9 B-Kt3	KtxKt	25 KtxP	Kt-K6ch
10 QxKt	P-K3	26 K-K2	KtxR
11 B-KB4	B-Kt2	27 KxKt	K-K2
12 O-O	Q-Kt3	28 Kt-Q4	R-KR
13 Kt-B3	B-B4	29 K-K2	R-R5
14 Q-B7	QxQ	30 P-QB3	P-K4
15 BxQ	R-QB	31 Kt-Kt5	RxPch
16 B-R5	P-KR4	Resigns	

To forestall NATO?

Soviets touted preinvasion might

By Paul Wohl
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In preparing for their Czechoslovak coup the Soviets appear to have considered the possibility of a clash with the North Atlantic Alliance. Air and naval forces were kept in readiness.

In anticipation of the Soviet Union's Air Force Day, Aug. 18, Air Marshal Filipp A. Agaltsov, on Aug. 16, five days before the invasion of Czechoslovakia, gave an interview to Tass about the potential of the Soviet long-range air force, which he commands.

Whether the interview was meant as a boast or a warning, it contained significant information on Soviet military preparedness.

"The Soviet long-range air force, together with strategic rocket forces and submarines carrying nuclear missiles, make up the main nuclear might of the U.S.S.R.," said the air marshal. "Long-range missile carriers are the main striking force of Soviet aviation."

The Air Force, stated Marshal Agaltsov, has been armed with "new supersonic missile carriers, which can successfully hit land and sea targets without entering the zone of operations of the enemy's antiaircraft defenses."

Planes which can develop a terrific speed are able to make intercontinental flights in any weather and to hit the enemy with missiles carrying nuclear warheads, he said. "It is almost impossible to see such planes in flight with the naked eye. Only the roar announces that a supersonic missile carrier has flown past.

Long-range routine

"Long-range training flights have become routine for missile carriers with planes being refueled in the air. Long-range airforce crews are able to accomplish strategic tasks, striking at enemy objectives far beyond the front lines and destroying small-size mobile targets."

Marshal Agaltsov also mentioned that the Soviet Air Force had vertical takeoff and landing planes, swing-wing planes, and very fast and maneuverable all-weather fighters developing speeds up to 2,400 m.p.h. and operating in altitudes of 90,000 feet.

Similar statements were made in Izvestia of Aug. 18 by Col. Gen. P. Kutakhov, first deputy commander in chief of the Soviet Air Force, who emphasized the experience gained in the July air maneuvers under the code name "Skyshield." These maneuvers, which covered a large part of the Soviet Union's western territories, were under the direction of the commander in chief of Soviet air defenses, Pavel F. Batitsky, marshal of the Soviet Union and a deputy defense minister.

Rocket prowess stressed

Pravda of Aug. 18 published an interview with the commander in chief of the Soviet Air Force, Marshal Konstantin A. Vershinin, another deputy defense minister, who stated that "today one or two rocket-carrying planes can annihilate mobile strategic objectives with air-ground rockets over a distance of several hundred miles without entering into the zone of enemy antiaircraft defenses."

Marshal Vershinin also dealt with the potential of the transport planes of the Soviet Air Force which had been tested, he said, during the recent logistics maneuvers.

"Our Air Force at present is able to move armaments, tanks and rockets of various kinds at short notice over long distances," he said. The landing of tanks and armored carriers on Czechoslovakian airfields three days later confirmed what Marshal Vershinin told Pravda.

New in these various statements by top commanders of the Soviet Air Force is the fact that the Soviets have moved away from the strategy of relying primarily on long-range rockets, which was predominant under former Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev. Instead they say they have developed long-range supersonic missile carriers, which, like their United States counterparts, can be refueled in the air and put into action on intercontinent routes.

Afro-Asian front

According to a recent dispatch from London, some of these long-range Soviet bombers now are operating from airfields in the United Arab Republic over the Mediterranean.

Another ominous item which appeared in Marshal Agaltsov's interview was the statement that the U.S.S.R. "renders considerable assistance to many Afro-Asian countries . . . in organizing and strengthening their air forces." In this context Marshal Agaltsov referred to "Soviet planes given to the Vietnamese people."

Soviet concern with the possibility of a conflict with NATO over Czechoslovakia was shown by the concentration of Warsaw Pact naval and air forces in the western Baltic, where a massive fleet of Soviet trawlers equipped with many antennas has been prowling for weeks.

Rome campaign seeks to unsnarl traffic jams where 'all roads' meet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Rome

That all roads lead to Rome is a truism which the city's traffic commissioner, Antonio Pala, has to grapple with each day. He hopes, looking ahead, that many of them will go around in in the future, or overhead, or underground.

Meanwhile, the energetic Mr. Pala has taken drastic action to free the city from snarling traffic jams.

Striking in August when most citizens are on holiday, he has banned all parking in the central zone of Rome between 7 and 10 a.m. and from 3 to 5 p.m. These are the hours when Romans go to work in the morning and return from their siesta in the afternoon. So the outcry over the new order was what might have been expected.

Frequently in the past public indignation has forced the withdrawal of an unpopular edict.

Banking on similar official irresolution this time motorists on the first day, Aug. 1, ignored the ban. Autos lined the streets as usual and filled up all the squares.

At noon, Mr. Pala's special squad of 160 policemen went into action. By the end of the day, they had handed out 10,000 parking tickets and towed away dozens of cars to a dump in the botanical gardens.

Ignoring all protests, Mr. Pala kept the pressure on until after a week, 9 motorists out of 10 capitulated and left their cars at home. Commuting by bus, they found they reached their work through comparatively empty streets, not only punctually but ahead of time. Never before in Rome have office clerks had to wait for the janitor to open the front door.

Mr. Pala's next round was with the shopkeepers of expensive stores, who said that their clientele never used buses and could not be asked to walk. Most of these customers, however, have since found their feet. And many others are rediscovering the joys of window-shopping without the need to avoid hurtling autos.

The parking ban also has given a "time bonus" to tourists who rely on public transport.

Mr. Pala declares that things have gone better than he had dared to hope. When September brings the mass of Roman holiday-makers back to work, he hopes to modify the system and make it permanent.

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British cricket 'bowls out'

By a staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

The Marylebone Cricket Club, which represents England so far as the great national summer game is concerned, has lost a very important match.

It has been "bowled out" by the color question.

But there is good reason to believe that it will be the last such encounter it will have a chance to lose.

The MCC—a cobwebbed club of great distinction granted dictatorial powers over cricket by centuries of tradition alone — selects the English national team for international matches and overseas tours.

After a tremendously exciting English victory over the touring Australians at Kennington Oval, its committee sat down to select the team to tour South Africa this winter.

Its selected team leaves out the one player who above all had made the Oval victory possible—Basil D'Oliveira, who had made 158 runs in the fastest time in the test series against Australia and had then made a vital breakthrough with his bowling. England won with only five minutes of playing time to spare.

His omission was made known to Mr. D'Oliveira just after he had scored another 128 for his county, Worcestershire.

Now it happens that Mr. D'Oliveira was born a "Cape Colored" in South Africa. He now is a naturalized Briton.

"Shameful." "Despicable." "It's just not cricket."

Those are just some of the ways in which people are expressing their feelings over the case.

Mr. D'Oliveira's absence from the touring side visiting South Africa "will be interpreted widely as a quasipolitical matter," comments one editorial in the British press.

"No one of open mind will believe he [D'Oliveira] was left out for valid cricketing reasons," comments sports columnist John Arlott.

Maoris barred

Until 1967 there was no chance that Mr. D'Oliveira would be allowed to play cricket with whites in South Africa, because of the republic's apartheid policy. This was emphasized in 1965 when the New Zealand All Blacks rugby team was told it wouldn't be allowed in if it contained Maoris. New Zealand canceled the tour.

There was an outcry in Britain when the policy was reemphasized.

Color discrimination was deplored by members of Parliament, some of whom signed a motion deploring the South African Government's action and calling on the MCC to cancel the 1968-69 tour.

In January the MCC said their team selection would be based on ability. And in April, South African Premier John Vorster, reiterating a policy he outlined shortly after coming to office, said sporting teams of mixed race could tour the country provided they represented countries "with which we have traditional sporting ties."

Heroic comeback

So there is no reason to suppose that Mr. D'Oliveira, had he been selected, would have been treated any differently from other team members. The MCC in their wisdom appear to have bowed to nonexistent pressures.

After the decision have come the comments, the criticisms, and the demands.

The chairman of the MCC selectors says they simply have picked the best players. Until the Oval match Mr. D'Oliveira's form had been relatively poor. He had not done well last year against the West Indies either.

This may be so. But to many Britons he had played himself back to form in a quite heroic way.

Boycott indicated

In Cape Town, it is reported, the Cape Colored community has warned it will boycott MCC matches. In London the anti-apartheid movement has sent telegrams of protest to the MCC — whose president is Sir Alec Douglas-Home — and to Prime Minister Harold Wilson urging government intervention.

In a few years, as commentator Arlott points out, some British-born children of West Indian, Pakistani, and African immigrants will surely be worth places in English count and national teams. They must not be discouraged. And they won't be able to be kept out.

Kentvee

Summer bells

This carillon has 35 different bells. Its owner and player, Mr. L. M. Holmback of Visby, Sweden, tours the country with it during the summer months. Moving it must pose quite a problem.

Let a little sunshine in

By the Associated Press

Chicago

Many of the services around this convention city were severely overtaxed by strikes and other difficultities, but the window washers seem to be going their appointed rounds.

One newsman was sleeping soundly in the Democratic headquarters Conrad Hilton Hotel around 8 a.m. when a man carrying a bucket let himself into the room with a pass key. The stranger threw open the window, climbed out on the 21st floor ledge, secured himself to the side of the building, washed the window with a sponge and a squeegee, climbed back inside, and did the same to the inside, and then left.

The two men exchanged not a word.

Just missed—by two inches

By the Associated Press

Nelson, B.C.

The town fire department waited two years for a new fire truck to be built to specifications and when it finally came it was two inches too big for the fire station. A department spokesman said a station wall would have to be removed to make room.

Sharp Israeli warning given to own people

By Francis Ofner
Special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Jerusalem

The Israeli Government is waking up to the danger that its policy of Jewish-Arab coexistence in reunited Jerusalem may be threatened not only by Arab terrorists, but also by Jewish hotheads.

Defense Minister Moshe Dayan has threatened to order the Israeli Army into action against Jews—a step never taken so far—should it ever again become necessary to protect Arab inhabitants or property against Jewish rioters.

General Dayan's statement came in the wake of anti-Arab violence in Jerusalem recently, after 10 Israelis had been injured by Arab time bombs. No condemnation of the bombings by Arab leaders has been forthcoming as yet, despite an appeal by General Dayan "to work for a climate in which Arab terror actions are not possible."

It is believed that some Arab notables would like to dissociate themselves from the terror but may be afraid of their own extremists. Uneasiness is felt over the case of a leading Nablus citizen, Jamal Abdul Rahim Shikhoda, who was fatally beaten while on a visit to Jordan, after he had openly advocated Arab-Israeli peace.

Bombing probe pressed

Israeli authorities are meanwhile continuing the investigation into the Aug. 20 bombings, and 16 Arab suspects have been remanded to custody. Two days earlier, the Defense Minister's adviser, Brig. Gen. Shlomo Gazit, estimated that 30-49 al Fatah underground men were still at large in Israel.

The fact that the riot occurred in Jerusalem was doubly painful for the Israeli authorities, because it was there that they had been making persistent efforts over the 14 months since the six-day war to bring Jew and Arab closer together.

In that period, a systematic experiment in coexistence has been carried out and, surprisingly enough, has succeeded to a considerable extent. For, when the concrete wall that had divided the Israeli and Jordanian-held parts of the city came down last year, it was two former enemy populations that overnight found themselves inhabiting the same city.

Walking the same streets, using the same municipal services, Jews streamed into the Old City of Jerusalem with its picturesque bazaars and gourmet restaurants, while Arabs frequented the western sector for sightseeing and shopping.

Added workers welcomed

Skilled Arab building workers were welcomed by Jewish builders, who suffer from a labor shortage. The Ministry of Tourism, under its director, Meir de Shalit, channelled growing numbers of tourists to east Jerusalem hotels.

English is still the lingua franca between Jews and Arabs, as it was under the British Mandate. But many Jewish shopkeepers still remember their Arabic, and in Old City bazaars vendors have already learned enough Hebrew to sell anything from wood-carved camels to bus tickets for Amman.

Most recently, Arabs had returned to their houses in the former no-man's land which they had been forced to abandon in the war of independence 20 years ago. In some cases, Jews who had moved into those houses were forced to vacate them—all this in an effort to create an atmosphere on intercommunal goodwill.

Polish paper raps Romania

By Reuters

Warsaw

The Polish Communist Party official newspaper, Trybuna Ludu, has warned Romania against putting its sovereignty and independence above the interests of the Warsaw Treaty and world communism.

A toughly worded, unsigned article accused Bucharest of acting contrary to the "supreme dictates" of the world Communist movement by attacking the Soviet-led Warsaw Pact occupation of reformist Czechoslovakia.

The article criticized Romanian President and party chief Nicolae Ceausescu by name for the first time in the present Czechoslovak crisis.

It also asserted that Romania's diplomatic links with West Germany—established in defiance of Bucharest's Warsaw Pact allies—brought "adverse results."

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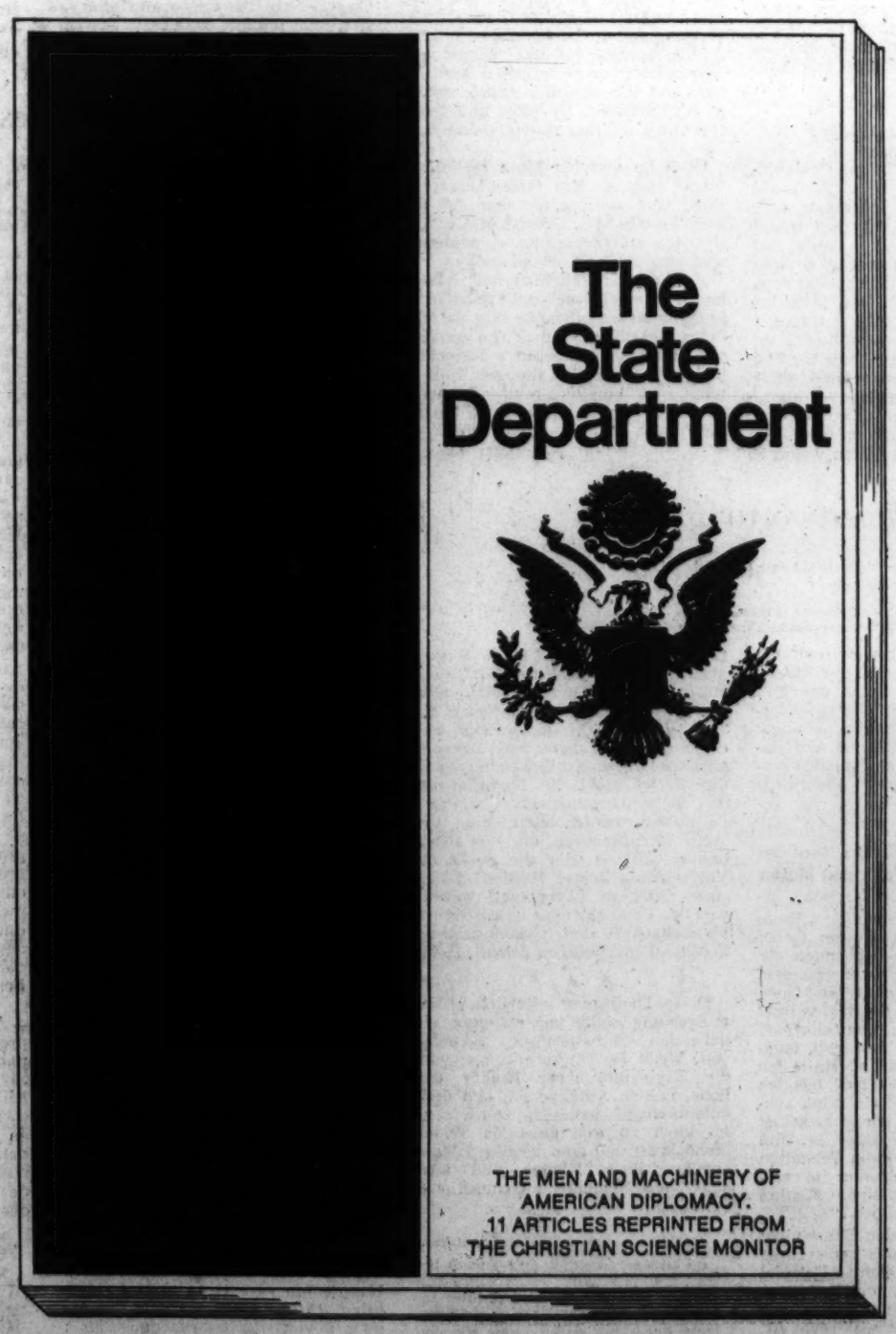
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The Home Forum

Pre-schooler

The ants are a companionable nation. By using his secret method, Michael could hear them talking.

He needed their encouragement today, for a miserable happiness threatened his ever-precarious tranquillity: he was about to begin The Best Years of His Life, and he didn't want to. He suspected that his Mum didn't want him to, either. Yet:

"Starting school?" cried all the big, important people—the baker's boy, Grampa, and Mrs. Green Down the Road—"Starting school! What fun!" They said this with the strange, irrelevant merriment which grown-ups use when you have fallen off the piano and they are pointing out that the *floor* didn't mind the bump! ha ha; wasn't it *brave!* shining smile—

Michael knew that he must go and commune with ants: ants were understandable: they felt their joys and sorrows as fiercely as he felt his. Out through the kitchen he strode into the blue and silver of the morning. Here lived red ants and black, and a man could take his pick. He chose the black ones: their teeth were smaller, if they happened to bite somebody.

Carefully Michael straddled the ants' nest, not too closely, and bent himself down, down, till his front hair touched the ground. Now, listening deeply with his thoughts, he could hear the tiny people conversing.

♪ ♪ ♪

Beneath the surface of the earth, among the hidden corridors of Antland, stood a great room. It was enormous, by ant-standards, being as big as a square apple — which there mightn't be any such thing as, most likely, because apples are round. Anyway, in this great hall, in the ants' house, the king and queen of ants were sitting on thrones.

Little kids, thought Michael, might imagine that a throne was something which had been threw; but it was really a posh armchair with knobs on it. The king and queen wore robes, like long nighties, in the gorgeous hues of rhubarb and polished brass. "I believe," the king murmured in his deep, dark voice, "that Michael is starting school today."

"True, O king," replied the ant-queen. "Sit up straight, dear, and don't fidget."

Very slowly the king obeyed, hoping nobody would see him doing as he was told. "I don't think," he gradually remarked, "that Michael wants to start school today." His voice swam the rich air, as full of thoughtfulness as the great eyes of a draft horse drowsing in the sun.

The queen smiled queenily. "Then he *should* want to start school today. School is very good for growing boys."

♪ ♪ ♪

"Water is very good for growing vegetabobbles," replied the ant-king, grinning faintly. His words fell one after another, like frogs jumping into a still pool. "Vegetabobbles" sounded bubbly and pooly, and slightly comical as well: the ant-king's sense of humor resembled Michael's. Now His Majesty was rocking back and forth on his rocking-throne. As he rocked below-ground, Michael, bent double, rocked above-ground on his bare brown feet: back rock, forth rock, back rock, forth ro -ck. Very gently the little boy tumbled over headfirst, and rested on knees and elbows on the earth. The hot Australian morning leaned on his back and went to sleep.

Michael's sensitive toes reported that they had inadvertently burst through the throne-room's delicate roof. "O woe!" cried the queen thereunder. "O woe! O woe! It must be a Earthquaker!"

"It is not a Earthquaker," the ant-king answered in his voice of peace. "Do not be worried, my love. It is only the toes of Michael, and they mean no harm." But the queen did not pay attention to this wise speech: With a terrible frown she waved some of her arms, and immediately 79 dozen little black ants rushed up to the surface of the ground, growling savagely in ant-language, glaring about for the Earthquaker.

No such person could be seen—only Michael on all fours, head down, tail up, daydreaming about ants. The ants, however, were not daydreaming. Seeing a foot lying about, they bit it by mistake; happening to find some legs, they began to climb over them, on their teeth. Michael stopped daydreaming and scrambled erect, swiftly, gently brushing the ants from his lean limbs as he staggered to the safety of the back verandah. The insects, foiled, ran home to their mothers; their mothers, crooning softly, so softly, comforted them with words of bravery and love. Then Michael remembered again that he was starting school today.

♪ ♪ ♪

Today was the day of glory. How gray glory felt, beforehand!

Today Michael's happy insignificance ended: He'd be a Schoolkid from today onwards. Schoolkids were great and famous, but who would want to be one? Only a hero, and Michael wasn't. Yesterday certain Schoolkids, learning that he was soon to commence school, had revealed to him the awful majesty of teachers and the mountainous difficulty of Sums, Spelling, Tables, and Writing in Ink. Michael appreciated their kindness in warning him of these challenges, but he felt unworthy and uneasy. Yet he had to pretend that he didn't care, or his Mum would be sad. When she was sad the sun darkened.

The family pets knew Michael's thoughts. "We understand," the hens remarked, "that Michael's beginning school today."

"It must be wonderful at school," muttered the beetles in the woodheap. "The Best Years of a Boy's Life, and all that rotten rubbish."

"Starting school is very healthy for children," the prim flies added. "We'd love to be starting ourselves, only we can't, ha ha. We're too small, hee hee. It's a terrible pity, ho ho. Are you sorry you're not going to school, or glad?"

"We're glad," the beetles affirmed gravely.

"More fun here at home," the hens agreed.

"Especially," the ants added with significant glances, "when Michael's somewhere else with his great feet, the clumsy toe-basher."

♪ ♪ ♪

But now Michael had to go and Get Ready. To his relief, his Mum was as happy as rain on the roof. She wouldn't be happy if school was *really* going to be horrible for him. As he washed his face, hands and feet, mildly; as he wrestled with his hair and his absurdly brittle comb; as he labored with boots and laces, the child felt his spirits rising, rising—

Soon he and his Mum set off to school together. Mrs. Green Down the Road was waiting for them at the gate. So was Mrs. Green's Molly; and she, by an enchanting coincidence, was also starting school today.

An hour ago Michael had felt as merry as a gray sock with holes in it, hanging on a clothesline in a drizzle; but gradually since then the marvelous adventure of being a Schoolkid had gathered in his thought. Now it burst over him like a thunderstorm of music, like the whole world laughing, like a jubilant bright rain.

NEIL MILLAR

By courtesy of The Corcoran Gallery of Art, Washington, D.C.

"THE LESSON": *Oil by Garard Dou (1613-1675)*

Born in Leyden in 1613, Garard Dou was contemporary with Rembrandt. Unlike Rembrandt, he was not so deeply concerned with the nature of man as with the outer trappings of those among whom he lived. His genre pictures, like "The Lesson," above, are meticulously detailed. His technique was exceedingly smooth and, in maturity, of an enamel-like finish which gives his work the quality of a still life. In "The Lesson" Dou incorporates a suggestion of an enclosed arch — an item often characteristic of his style. Light, with which he was much concerned, falls from the window to dramatize the spinning wheel as well as the two figures.

Dou studied with Rembrandt for a time. At first his brushwork was vigorously heavy like that of his master, but later Dou developed a glossy, precise, personal style that, in Leyden, became extremely popular. There, prosperous, highly accomplished and admired, he lived affluently and headed the School of Leyden.

"The Lesson" is in the W. A. Clark Collection of The Corcoran Gallery of Art, Washington, D.C.

PATRICIA BOYD WILSON

No little responsibility

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Most parents cherish the hope that their children will be spared involvement in wrongdoing and the suffering it inevitably brings. But hope is not enough. When parents have no fixed standards of conduct, when they themselves sometimes exhibit unwholesome traits of character and questionable behavior, this results in an improper and undesirable atmosphere for the rearing of children.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Bible pointedly fixes no little responsibility upon parents when it declares, "Train up a child in the way he should go: and when he is old, he will not depart from it" (Proverbs 22:6). Obviously, then, parents need first to learn the way themselves before they can teach it to their children, and this is a course of study that should begin long before children start to appear on the scene.

How does one learn the way the proverb speaks of? Through a constant, conscious effort (1) to gain an understanding of God and of man's relationship to Him as His likeness and (2) to choose the purity, spirituality, and stability that characterize the nature of God and of all true selfhood. Parents must learn of the high standards of behavior that open the way to ever increasing spiritual enlightenment and freedom from human ills. This knowledge will encourage them to reject as valueless and unreal the material sense of life that holds them in bondage to senseless, sinning thoughts and acts and consequently to discord and suffering.

♪ ♪ ♪

Christ Jesus declared, "God commanded, saying, Honour thy father and mother" (Matthew 15:4). But, parents, ask yourself: "Am I helping my children obey that commandment? Am I opening the way for them to do me honor by being honorable myself? What is the example I set for them? Do I practice honesty and integrity? Am I thoughtful, loving, forbearing, and kind? Am I moral? If I preach one thing and do something less, am I really worthy of their respect and honor? Indeed, are my character and conduct such that they are even remotely beneficial to my children?"

No normal parent would wantonly help wreck the lives of his children by wrong example. Nonetheless, because of ignorance of what right is, lack of self-respect, or want of self-discipline, some parents do transmit a delinquent tendency to their children and reinforce it through bad example. The Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy, asks: "What hope of happiness, what noble ambition, can inspire the child who inherits propensities that must either be overcome or reduce him to a loathsome wreck? Is not the propagation of the human species a greater responsibility, a more solemn charge, than the culture of your garden or the raising of stock to increase your flocks and herds? Nothing unworthy of perpetuity should be transmitted to children" ("Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," p. 61).

♪ ♪ ♪

What soul-searching this pronouncement of parental responsibility should impel! If parents will recognize the rearing of their children as a sacred, holy charge and act accordingly, they will contribute measurably to the spiritual stamina and well-being of their own children and of succeeding generations as well.

[Elsewhere on the page may be found translations of this article in French and German. Once a week an article on Christian Science appears in a French and a German translation.]

Waiting

I tell you, it is an art:
action's other part,
different for everyone.
Impatient, rash as air
blowing hither and yon,
is not the way; nor yet
nervous as raindrops drumming
bright fingers on the pane;
nor raging to attain
like the frenzied leap of fire.
Earth knows how to wait.
It is her element,
her lovely mother-gift
to cherish and cradle life
through the seed's uncurling climb
into nervous light;
slow and groping, forming
the chrysalis, the shell,
crystal and continent.
Who learns from her learns well.

R. H. GRENVILLE

Keine geringe Verantwortung

[This is a German translation of "No little responsibility," appearing on this page]

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englisch erscheinenden religiösen Artikels
[Eine deutsche Übersetzung erscheint einmal wöchentlich]

Wohl alle Eltern hoffen, daß es ihren Kindern erspart bleiben möge, in kriminelle Handlungen verwickelt zu werden, und daß sie von dem Leid verschont bleiben, das unweigerlich damit verbunden ist. Zu hoffen ist jedoch nicht genug. Wenn die Eltern keine feststehenden Verhaltensmaßstäbe haben, wenn sie mitunter selbst negative Charakterzüge und ein fragwürdiges Verhalten an den Tag legen, so schafft das eine für die Erziehung der Kinder ungeeignete und nicht wünschenswerte Atmosphäre.

♪ ♪ ♪

Die Bibel erlegt den Eltern gewiß keine geringe Verantwortung auf, wenn sie erklärt: „Gewöhne einen Knaben an seinen Weg, so läßt er auch nicht davon, wenn er alt wird" (Sprüche 22:6). Es liegt also auf der Hand, daß die Eltern, ehe sie ihre Kinder den Weg lehren können, ihn selbst lernen müssen, und dieser Lernprozeß sollte schon lange vor der Zeit beginnen, wo die Kinder auf der Bildfläche zu erscheinen anfangen.

Wie lernen wir, den Weg zu gehen, von dem in den Sprüchen die Rede ist? Durch das beständige, bewußte Bemühen, (1.) ein Verständnis von Gott zu gewinnen und von der Beziehung, die zwischen Ihm und dem Menschen als Seinem Gleichnis besteht, und (2.) dadurch, daß wir die Reinheit, Geistigkeit und Stabilität erwählen, die das Wesen Gottes und aller wahren Selbstheit kennzeichnet. Eltern müssen die hohen Verhaltensmaßstäbe lernen, die die Tür öffnen zu wachsender geistiger Erleuchtung und Freiheit von menschlichen Übeln. Dieses Wissen wird ihnen den Mut geben, die materielle Lebensauffassung, die sie an sinnlose, sündige Gedanken und Handlungen und damit an Disharmonie und Leiden fesselt, als wertlos und unwirklich zurückzuweisen.

♪ ♪ ♪

Christus Jesus erklärte: „Gott hat geboten: ‚Du sollst Vater und Mutter ehren'" (Matthäus 15:4). Doch Eltern, fragen Sie sich selbst: „Helfe ich meinen Kindern, diesem Gebot zu gehorchen? Gebe ich ihnen die Möglichkeit, mir Ehre zu erzeigen, indem ich selbst ehrenhaft bin? Gehe ich ihnen mit gutem Beispiel voran? Bin ich ehrlich und rechtschaffen? Bin ich aufmerksam, liebevoll, langmütig und liebenswürdig? Halte ich mich an die Moralgesetze? Bin ich es wirklich wert, daß sie mich achten und ehren, wenn ich nicht selbst tue, was ich ihnen predige? Ja, sind mein Charakter und mein Verhalten derart, daß sie auch nur im entferntesten einen günstigen Einfluß auf meine Kinder ausüben?"

Normalerweise würden Eltern nicht böswillig versuchen, das Leben ihrer Kinder durch ein schlechtes Beispiel zu verpfuschen. Dennoch pflanzen manche Eltern ihren Kindern aus Unwissenheit darüber, was recht ist, und aus Mangel an Selbstachtung oder Selbstdisziplin verbrecherische Neigungen ein und verstärken sie durch ein schlechtes Beispiel. Mary Baker Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft*, stellt die Frage: „Welche Hoffnung auf Glück, welch edles Streben kann ein Kind beseelen, das Triebe ererbt, die überwunden werden müssen, da sie es sonst zu einem abscheuerregenden Wrack herabwürdigen? Ist nicht die Fortpflanzung des Menschengeschlechts eine größere Verantwortlichkeit, eine ernstere Verpflichtung als die Pflege deines Gartens oder die Zucht und Vermehrung deiner Herden? Nichts sollte Kindern übertragen werden, was des Fortbestehens unwürdig ist" (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift, S. 61).

♪ ♪ ♪

Diese Darlegung elterlicher Verantwortung sollte uns zu einer eingehenden Selbstprüfung veranlassen! Wenn die Eltern erkennen, daß die Erziehung ihrer Kinder eine hohe, heilige Aufgabe ist, und dementsprechend handeln, werden sie merklich zu der geistigen Widerstandskraft und dem geistigen Wohlergehen ihrer Kinder und auch der nachfolgenden Generationen beitragen.

*Christian Science: sprich: kr'istjen s'aiens.

Die deutsche Übersetzung des Lehrbuchs der Christlichen Wissenschaft, „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" von Mary Baker Eddy, ist mit dem englischen Text auf der gegenüberliegenden Seite erhältlich. Es kann in den Lesezimmern der Christlichen Wissenschaft gekauft werden oder von Clem W. Collins, Publishers' Agent, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

Auskunft über andere christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache erteilt auf Anfrage der Verlag, The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

Une grande responsabilité

[This is a French translation of "No little responsibility," appearing on this page]

Traduction de l'article religieux paraissant en anglais sur cette page
[Une traduction française est publiée chaque semaine]

La majorité des parents chérissent l'espoir que leurs enfants ne seront pas entraînés à des écarts de conduite et que les souffrances qui en découlent leur seront ainsi épargnées. Mais espérer n'est pas suffisant. Lorsque les parents n'ont pas de règles de conduite bien établies, qu'ils expriment eux-mêmes de temps à autre des traits de caractère coupables et qu'ils ont des façons d'agir discutables, il en résulte une atmosphère qui n'est pas favorable à l'éducation des enfants et qui n'est pas souhaitable.

♪ ♪ ♪

Cette phrase : « instruis l'enfant selon la voie qu'il doit suivre ; et quand il sera vieux, il ne s'en détournera pas » (Proverbes 22:6) montre que la Bible assigne explicitement aux parents une grande responsabilité. Manifestement, donc, les parents doivent connaître la voie, avant de pouvoir l'enseigner à leurs enfants, et c'est une étude qui devrait commencer longtemps avant que les enfants n'entrent en scène.

De quelle façon pouvons-nous apprendre à connaître la voie dont parle le proverbe ? En faisant un effort conscient et constant pour (1) acquérir une compréhension de Dieu et de la relation qui unit l'homme à Dieu selon laquelle l'homme est la ressemblance de Dieu, (2) choisir la pureté, la spiritualité et la stabilité qui caractérisent la nature de Dieu et de tout moi véritable. Les parents doivent apprendre les règles de conduite d'un haut niveau moral, règles de conduite qui ouvrent la porte à une inspiration spirituelle toujours grandissante et qui libèrent de tous les maux humains. Cette connaissance les encouragera à abandonner comme étant sans valeur et irréel le sens matériel de l'existence qui les rend esclaves de pensées et d'actions pécheresses et vides de sens, et de la discorde et des souffrances qui en découlent.

♪ ♪ ♪

Christ Jésus déclara : « Dieu a dit : Honore ton père et ta mère » (Matthieu 15:4). Mais, parents, posez-vous à vous-mêmes ces questions : « Est-ce que j'aide mes enfants à obéir à ce commandement de Dieu ? Est-ce que je leur donne la possibilité de me respecter en étant moi-même respectable ? Quel exemple est-ce que je leur donne ? Est-ce que je suis honnête et intègre ? Est-ce que je suis sincère, aimant, patient et aimable ? Ai-je une conduite conforme à la morale ? Si mes actes ne sont pas exactement conformes à mes paroles, suis-je réellement digne de leur respect et de leur honneur ? Vraiment est-ce que mon caractère et ma conduite sont d'une qualité telle qu'ils seront salutaires à mes enfants, même dans une faible mesure ? »

Aucune mère, aucun père normal ne briseraient de gaieté de cœur par leur mauvais exemple, la vie de leurs enfants. Néanmoins, par ignorance du bien, par manque de respect d'eux-mêmes ou faute de propre discipline, quelques parents transmettent certainement à leurs enfants un penchant à la délinquance et le renforce par leur mauvais exemple. La Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne*, Mary Baker Eddy, pose cette question : « Quel espoir de bonheur, quelle noble ambition peut inspirer l'enfant qui hérite de penchants qui doivent, ou être maîtrisés, ou le réduire à une loque humaine ? La propagation de l'espèce humaine ne comporte-t-elle pas une plus grande responsabilité, un devoir plus grave, que la culture de votre jardin ou l'élevage du bétail en vue d'augmenter vos troupeaux ? Rien de ce qui est indigne d'être perpétué ne devrait être transmis aux enfants » (*Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures*, p. 61).

♪ ♪ ♪

A quel examen de conscience cette proclamation de la responsabilité des parents ne devrait-elle pas conduire ! Si les parents reconnaissaient que l'éducation de leurs enfants est une tâche sacrée, sainte, s'ils agissaient en conséquence, ils contribueraient dans une grande mesure à la force vitale spirituelle et au bien-être tant de leurs propres enfants qu'à ceux des générations futures.

*Christian Science : prononcer 'kristiann 'saïennce.

La traduction française du livre de texte de la Science Chrétienne, "Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures" par Mary Baker Eddy existe avec le texte anglais en regard. On peut l'acheter dans les salles de lecture de la Science Chrétienne, ou le commander à Clem W. Collins, Publishers' Agent, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

Pour tous renseignements sur les autres publications de la Science Chrétienne en français, écrire à The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

VOUS POUVEZ AIDER UN AMI

à trouver Dieu.

Vous pouvez l'aider à comprendre la Bible et apprécier ainsi à leur juste valeur les enseignements de Christ Jésus. Grâce à l'ouvrage fondamental de la Science Chrétienne vous pouvez aider un ami à découvrir par lui-même ce qu'est la Science Chrétienne et ce qu'elle peut faire pour lui.

SCIENCE ET SANTÉ AVEC LA CLEF DES ÉCRITURES de Mary Baker Eddy est disponible en français avec le texte original anglais en regard.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Second Section • Saturday, August 31, 1968

Photos by Dick Hanley

Almost anybody can get a gun

The ease with which firearms can be acquired in the United States is a source of continuing concern in an era when resort to violence is all too prevalent. Here is a case study of what lax gun laws allow.

By John Kelly

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

IT IS POSSIBLE FOR ALMOST ANYONE under any pretense to obtain weapons in New York City as well as in other urban communities. As an example, this reporter, posing as an organizer of a private army, a few weeks ago had Kaufman Surplus & Arms ship an order that included a 60 mm. mortar, a 30-caliber carbine, mortar shells, and repackable hand grenades to an 18-month-old nephew, James D. Kelly III, who lives in Hamden, Conn.

The ease with which these weapons were shipped to a baby is a case in point. Delivery was made without any questions, 36 hours after the order was placed. Neither New York nor Connecticut authorities will ever exchange reports about the purchase as it is not required by law.

Kaufman's, like a number of other big dealers in New York and other Northern cities, has been doing a lucrative business both locally and with out-of-state residents.

In addition to a midtown store, Kaufman's has a branch and a warehouse downtown not far from the financial district. Both outlets are along the paths of the commuters, and business usually picks up about 5 p.m.

Available is everything from swastika armbands and supposedly authentic Viet Cong knives to World War I cannon, two of which sit outside flanking the West 42nd Street doorway. For potential customers there is an 80-page catalogue titled "Combat" that lists rifles, ammunition, knives, bayonets, and swords. It also features a $295 "sniperscope" for observing "enemy movements in the dark without being detected." Kaufman's also offers for $1.50 a booklet titled, "How to Convert Military Weapons" from semiautomatic to automatic.

Conversation reported

While posing as the organizer of a private army, I recently stood with 15 other men, nine black and six white, in a section of the midtown store which houses weapons and ammunition.

On the wall were more than a hundred rifles ranging in price from $19.95 to $240. Leaning across the counter I asked to see an M-1 carbine. The salesclerk plucked it from the display and placed it in my hands saying, "It's got a good sting and comes with a 30-clip magazine."

Pointing to a new M-16 rifle, the type used by United States forces in Vietnam, one of two Negroes at my side turned to his companion, and said, "That'd sure make a big hole in whitey."

"Yeah," replied his companion, "but not at $240."

"If I got on a roof with that, there wouldn't be a cop in Newark," answered the first.

A white man tugged at my sleeve as I examined the carbine.

"How much is it?" he asked.

"One hundred and nine dollars," I replied.

"That's a lot of money, but I sure need something around the house," he said.

The salesclerk interrupted: "If you want one you better give me a down payment because I only got a couple left, and I can't get no more because the factory isn't turning them out fast enough."

When I told him I was interested in buying a large number of rifles and at wholesale, the clerk turned me over to the store manager, Harry Finklestein.

Customer referred

"You better go down to the warehouse on Broadway and talk with Mrs. Korn if you want 300 rifles. She handles that type of thing," Mr. Finklestein told me.

Our conversation was periodically interrupted by a voice bellowing from the rear through an intercom, "Ammunition coming up." Presently a well-dressed white man stepped to the counter; the cash register rang out and 100 rounds of .30 caliber ammunition costing $18.95 was carried from the store in an expensive looking black leather attaché case. Seconds later the voice bellowed again and a Negro walked from the store with $56.40 worth of ammunition. He walked from the store and placed his purchase beneath a blanket in the trunk of a New Jersey registered car parked at the curb.

Asked if he could provide gunpowder, Mr. Finklestein replied, "We don't keep that around. It's touchy stuff, you know. You got to be careful; the cops and the FBI and everybody comes around asking questions. It's getting so you can't make a decent living."

At the downtown warehouse, Mrs. Dorothy Korn, a graying woman wearing a pale blue smock, discussed weaponry with perhaps matchless female knowledge. She balked at cutting prices for even a large order. "Why should I sell to you at a discount?" she asked. "If I could get 300 carbines tomorrow they would be moved out of here in a day."

When asked if she could provide bazookas, she said, "They're hard to come by ever since those fellas fired at the UN. The only heavy equipment we have now are mortars."

Walking me to the door, she said, "It's going to be a long hot summer; you can't come around now and expect to find any good stuff. It's been gone for months.

"Glad to do business with you," she continued, "and I'll see if I can't get those 300 carbines. Give me a call tomorrow. It's all legal."

License a hurdle

Besides Kaufman's, this reporter, while posing as a person seeking from 300 to 500 carbines and up to a half million rounds of ammunition, visited several gun stores in the New York metropolitan area. All regretted they were unable to deliver weapons because, as a dealer said, "the manufacturers aren't turning them out fast enough."

One dealer said he would be willing to wholesale 300 carbines at a third off. Another, also interested in making a large sale, said he feared jeopardizing his license if the weapons were used for something nefarious and traced back. He suggested I set myself up with a dealer's license in a state with lax laws where he would be able to ship without encountering difficulties.

Violence begets violence. President Kennedy was assassinated, and so was his killer. Sen. Robert F. Kennedy was assassinated, and an attempt was made to shoot down the brother of the man accused of assassinating him.

Reaction expected

Authorities expect this reaction, and as a result, Sirhan Sirhan and James Earl Ray are under tight security. At no other time in United States history have incarcerated persons been so extensively and elaborately protected from bullets of would-be killers.

As mourners passed Senator Kennedy's bier at St. Patrick's Cathedral, Kaufman Surplus & Arms, just two blocks from Times Square, was doing above-average business.

Business was also extraordinarily brisk at a gun store eight blocks from the late Senator's Manhattan apartment the day after he was killed. If this and the jump in gun sales after the slaying of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. are any indication, another boom in over-the-counter and mail-order pistols and rifles is in the making.

A week prior to the Kennedy assassination and two months after the slaying of Dr. King, it seemed as though the arms race in the tense urban communities of the North was nearing its end.

This was perhaps because military-type weapons had been bought up by blacks and whites and their paramilitary organizations here and in Chicago, Detroit, Newark, Baltimore, and Los Angeles.

Police in these cities report increases of as much as 60 percent in pistol and rifle purchases in recent months.

New York City law prohibits one from having a pistol at home without a permit — which is difficult to obtain. Yet it is possible for a mentally deranged person to carry a loaded rifle through the streets. In the last two years, five persons have been shot and killed in Manhattan parks:

- In 1966, a mental patient killed two men in a West 42nd Street park and was wounded in an exchange of gunfire with police. An hour earlier he had bought a $19.95 rifle at a nearby gun store.
- Earlier this year another man, armed with a pistol, killed three persons and wounded two police officers before being killed by police after a two-hour gun battle in Central Park. Investigating detectives entered the slain gunman's apartment and found poster-sized pictures of Hitler and other Nazi leaders pasted to the walls.
- A man was arrested July 20 on Manhattan's West Side after he began firing a semiautomatic .30 caliber carbine from his apartment window at 6:30 a.m. Police said a photo of Hitler was found in the accused gunman's wallet, glued back-to-back to his own photo. The police also said the gun was bought at Kaufman's.

The price tag on the American "privilege" of owning a gun gets higher by the day.

These aren't toys

Within 36 hours of the order, Kaufman Surplus & Arms at 349 West 42nd Street, New York, shipped the above arsenal to 18-month-old James D. Kelly III of Hamden, Conn.—no questions asked. The order had been placed by the boy's uncle, author of the accompanying article, who posed as the organizer of a private army.

From Right to Left without tripping

. . . . From the bookshelf

The English Jacobins: Reformers in Late 18th Century England, by Carl B. Cone. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $6.95.

By Arnold Belchman

The last decades of the 18th century saw in England the unpremeditated formation of what Disraeli later memorialized as "Two Nations," the rich and the downtrodden, the propertied and the dispossessed, the powerful and the disfranchised. Fearful of rising protest among the urban middle classes and the working classes, the landed gentry and their parliamentary nominees enacted barndoorwide laws against what they defined as sedition and subversion. Thus they hoped to stem the rising forces of reform and revolution, led by a disparate army of middle-class intellectuals inspired by Tom Paine.

These reformers and revolutionaries sought to tear down the moral universe reared by Edmund Burke as well as the feudal keep of rotten boroughs and limited franchise by which, writes Professor Cone, 15,000 voters (or 1/200th of the adult male population) could choose a House of Commons majority. Eventually the English Jacobins succeeded in their political aims. Unlike their counterparts in France, they did it without a Reign of Terror or a September Massacre, without creating that innate demonic instability which not even Charles de Gaulle has been able wholly to eradicate from the French polity. As Professor Richard Rose has written:

"In the study of comparative politics, England is important as a deviant case, deviant because of its success in coping with the many political problems of the modern world."

This is not to suggest that reform was effected without manifestations of violence. The anti-Catholic Gordon rioters of 1780 held London for a fortnight after destroying a good part of the city; raising of prices at the Covent Garden Theatre sparked riots which lasted several days; mobs attacked Irish immigrants in northern English towns; there were the Luddite uprisings in 1811 and 1812 and still later the Chartist demonstrations as thousands of Englishmen moved from village to urban slum. Yet at no time did political Jacobinism threaten to overthrow the estates of the realm or produce out of England's sturdy yeomanry men like Mirabeau, Robespierre, Marat, Danton. Was it only because England then, as to a lesser degree today, was a deferential society? Was it because the ruling classes of England, unlike those of France, never lost confidence in their capacity to govern their sceptered isle? Professor Cone directs himself with scholarship to these questions but it is for the reader to establish his own answers.

What the author does make clear is that the late 18th-century reformers, with some few exceptions, considered reform or revolution a road to power not for the lower orders but for themselves. Paine might urge such egalitarianism but few of the English Jacobins took the Rights of Man philosophy to mean that propertyless men could ever win election to the House of Commons; it was simply beyond their 18th-century comprehension. It was an era when "poverty, even economic dependence, indicated moral deficiency as well as political incapacity," writes Cone.

The author's second thesis is no longer original although his documentation is of interest: disaffected intellectuals in late 18th-century England were the lever which pried England off her constitutional status quo. Once more we see reinforcement of the argument that revolutions are made by elitist intellectuals in the name of, rarely by, the proletariat.

There is a great sense of immediacy in the description of England as it passed through the American and French Revolutions en route to the Industrial Revolution. The immediacy arises from the fact that England became a great power which lasted more than a century without blood-letting in the name of revolutionary legitimacy. When great social crises came (the depression of the 1930's, the postwar socialism of 1945) whatever it is that keeps a people together—"un plebiscite tous les jours," said Renan, a daily plebiscite—it was the lessons and the experiences of the 18th-century reformers which made it possible for England to transcend these crises. Can an even greater power, the United States, manage such a transition to stability as it moves into the Post-Industrial Revolution?

Muskie choice spotlights Maine

By Edgar M. Mills
New England political editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Boston

Vice-President Hubert H. Humphrey's choice of Sen. Edmund S. Muskie of Maine as the Democratic vice-presidential nominee brings to the ticket a man of broad personal charm, important ethnic background, known campaign prowess, and an ability to attract Republican voters.

Although not widely known by voters in other areas around the country, Senator Muskie has been in the national spotlight in connection with his campaign for more effective means of controlling air and water pollution.

Senator Muskie, tall, affable, and highly articulate, is the first "State of Mainer" to be chosen for a place on a national presidential ticket since 1896. In that year Arthur Sewall, Bath, Maine, shipbuilder and banker, was the Democratic vice-presidential nominee on the ticket led by William Jennings Bryan.

Perhaps Senator Muskie's greatest political assets in the coming campaign are his ethnic-religious background and his effectiveness as a campaigner.

Religious appeal cited

Senator Muskie, like most of the others who were high on the list of vice-presidential possibilities, is a Roman Catholic. His Catholicism apparently will be counted upon to help attract the many voters of that faith in the key big cities.

The fact that he is of Polish extraction has less broad appeal, but it is assumed that it will help in areas such as Chicago, Detroit, Buffalo, etc., which have large Polish-American elements.

In his own campaigns, Senator Muskie has never emphasized either his religion or ethnic background. However, it is generally conceded that his religion helped to attract votes in Maine from the significant French-Canadian, Catholic segment of the state's population.

In Maine he is largely responsible for establishing the state as a two-party area. In 1954 he won the first of two terms as governor to break an 18-year Republican hold on the office. Similarly in 1958 when Mr. Muskie won his first term as United States Senator, he became the first Democrat to be elected senator by popular vote in Maine's history. The previous Democratic United States Senator from Maine had been elected in 1911 by the State Legislature.

Victory followed up

Since the Muskie victories in the Pine Tree State other Democrats have captured major offices. In fact Democrats now hold the state's governorship and its two representative-in-Congress seats. The United States Senate seat is occupied by Mrs. Margaret Chase Smith, a Maine Republican fixture.

The new Democratic vice-presidential nominee is a liberal, as is Vice-President Humphrey. But Senator Muskie generally has not lost favor with as many liberals around the country as Vice-President Humphrey has, although like Mr. Humphrey, the Maine Senator generally has supported the Johnson administration in its handling of the Vietnam war.

Important politically to the Democrats in Maine is the fact that Senator Muskie is midway in his second Senate term. Thus if he is elected Vice-President, his successor would be named by Democratic Gov. Kenneth M. Curtis. As a result Democratic succession to the office would be assured.

Early Humphrey boosters

Both Senator Muskie and Governor Curtis supported Vice-President Humphrey's bid for the presidential nomination.

Senator Muskie's major interests in the United States Senate have included ways to combat effectively air and water pollution and drives to win congressional approval of Dickey-Lincoln hydroelectric power project in Maine.

He is chairman of the Senate subcommittee on air and water pollution and as such has won national recognition in the field.

Thus far he and his Maine congressional colleagues have been unable to gain victory in the Dickey-Lincoln dispute. Private power interests have succeeded in obtaining House rejection of the project for two straight years. Its backers view Dickey-Lincoln as an important influence on New England power rates, now the highest in the nation.

Associated Press Wirephoto

A help in the cities?

Shown accepting the Democratic party's vice-presidential nomination is Sen. Edmund S. Muskie of Maine. He is expected to help the Democratic ticket in key urban areas with his campaign know-how and his ethnic and religious background. He is known for his efforts in Congress to combat air and water pollution.

Courtesy, British Petroleum, Ltd.

Their own measuring device

The boys are using a measuring wheel they made in a Blackpool, England, craft class to determine the length of the white line crossing their play area. Such activity is very much a part of the regular school curriculum in a growing number of schools. Children all seem to like solving "real" instead of "book" problems.

'You don't build . . . with fixed bayonets'

By Lucia Mouat
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

For Fannie Lou Hamer of Ruleville, Miss., it was a long road to the 1968 Democratic National Convention.

Little did she know in 1962 when she was first told in church that she could get herself a vote by registering that in six years she would be a party delegate to the national convention in Chicago.

But little did she know the price she would have to pay either. For Mrs. Hamer, granddaughter of a slave and youngest of a family of 20 children, the trouble began in abundance on that hot August day when she and 17 other Negroes boarded a bus for the county courthouse in Indianola to take the voter registration test.

She was arrested and later was fired from the plantation job she had held for 18 years. Beatings and intimidation followed as she continued her fight. And even after officials conceded she had finally passed the test (after returning twice and vowing to come as often as the test was given) she was denied the right to vote in the fall of 1963 because she did not have two poll tax receipts.

Regulars challenged

In 1964 as vice-chairman of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party, she challenged the seating of the regular state party delegation at the national convention. Though that challenge failed, this year a similar attempt by the Loyal Democrats, an integrated challenge delegation, succeeded.

Though happy to gain entrance as one of the state's official representatives, Mrs. Hamer left the convention at week's end far from encouraged or satisfied.

First, there were those other Southern delegations staging Mississippi-type challenges who didn't get in.

"It's not enough to say, 'They didn't get in but I'm glad they seated me,' " she explains. "The pressure from the beginning was to seat us because we had so many states and candidates suporting us. I was very disappointed because if they really mean change, they shouldn't just let a few of the wrongs be righted. Don't just do one thing."

Plank supported

Then, too, there was the vote against the peace plank. Mrs. Hamer, who supported the Rev. Channing Phillips, black leader of the District of Columbia delegation, remarked, "What's the world coming to when people are against peace?"

Though pleased with Mississippi's "beautiful" vote on the choice of a nominee — "there was somebody for everybody"—she felt that in general democracy came out on the short end at the convention.

"The Constitution says 'of the people, by the people, and for the people.' This was of the handful, by the handful, and for the handful. Maybe I have a wild imagination but I think if a president is to be elected, he should be chosen by the people. If this had been the right kind of open convention, the people would have had a choice."

But most of all, she was distraught over the police-youth confrontation that took place outside the convention hall on the night of the nomination.

Discouraged but not bitter

"These children are human beings sick of hypocrisy and they're trying to tell us something. It might have been different if these kids had had bombs or guns, but I didn't see anyone trying to create a disturbance. What's happened to the right to peacefully assemble? You don't build anything with fixed bayonets. . . . The reason I understand this so well is because I'm a black woman. I love my country but what has it done for me?"

Mrs. Hamer is discouraged, but not bitter. She is not a black separatist and stresses that the move by the 336 black delegates and alternates to nominate and support the Rev. Phillips was not a black power effort but merely an attempt to express "togetherness."

She had come a long way politically by the time she set foot in Chicago. Perhaps by the time the next convention rolls around, she will like better what she sees.

Southern firm helps New York to fight poverty

By the Associated Press

New York

A North Carolina textile firm has pledged $450,000 to support education and parks programs in New York City's poverty neighborhoods.

Ely R. Callaway Jr., president of Burlington Industries, Inc., Greensboro, N.C., told Mayor John V. Lindsay:

"We operate in 93 communities throughout the country. We try to be good citizens in every community."

Mr. Callaway, Robert P. Lynn, vice-president of the firm, and William Markham, president of the Burlington Industries Foundation, joined Mayor Lindsay in a City Hall news conference at which the Mayor announced the foundation's three-year program.

Mayor Lindsay said the Burlington executives had been reluctant to hold a news conference on the donation, but "I asked them to be here," because he hoped to encourage other big industries to contribute.

Burlington maintains its corporate headquarters in Greensboro, but its principal offices are here, where it employs about 1,800 people. The firm is erecting a 50-story office building in Manhattan to consolidate its local operations.

A "street academy" will get about $50,000 a year from the foundation. Mr. Callaway said students will be high-school dropouts who are recruited by street workers "to come back to school to make something out of themselves."

In addition, Burlington will help the Harcap College information center in Harlem pay college expenses of Negro and Puerto Rican youngsters, and convert vacant lots into vest-pocket parks or playgrounds.

Astronomer forecasts explosion of sun

By Reuters

Dundee, Scotland

One bright day the sun will explode.

But man—if he is still around when it happens in about 5 billion years' time—will have plenty of warning. For the sun will have gradually expanded to 400 times its present diameter.

Giving this long-range warning, British mathematician Ian Roxburgh said if man wanted to escape "he will have to burn up part of the earth as rocket fuel to drive the rest of the earth farther out away from the sun.

"Or else he will have to leave earth altogether."

Professor Roxburgh was speaking in a symposium on disasters at the British Association for the Advancement of Science

Pens for shovels in Ghana

By Arthur Gillette
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Accra, Ghana

How can we make the elite of our young people lucky enough to have an education more responsive to the needs of their less fortunate countrymen? All over Africa educators are asking this question.

One answer is the increasingly popular student vacation pastime of voluntary work-camping. Here in Ghana, the national Voluntary Workcamps Association sees itself as both a stimulator and an expression of student concern for development work.

Since its creation in 1956, the association has organized annual Christmas and summer work projects throughout most of Ghana. The projects have attracted university students and young people from most of the country's high schools, as well as volunteers from other West African countries, Europe, and North America.

"The schools, clinics, and roads we build are important," says Mr. Columbus Girdy, the association's 27-year-old general secretary. "And so is the catalytic affect we have in stirring and aiding villagers to hold self-help projects."

Equally important, however, is the volunteer's educational experience.

"All too often, formal schooling implies the idea once a man can use a pen he should have nothing more to do with a shovel. For youngsters who will one day be leading a developing country, this attitude can lead to trouble. Our projects counteract it."

Workcamping shows students the reality of rural life, which previously they didn't know. It also shows them that they can be of "immediate help" in raising village living standards.

Awareness of Ghana's development needs and a will to do something personal and practical about them—the educational impact of workcamping—helps young people lead socially useful post-school lives.

The Ghana government, which helps finance workcamping, agrees.

The villagers are satisfied too. Recently, the people of an out-of-the-way settlement with whom volunteers had built a post office presented their astonished co-workers with 400 eggs and a cow.

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Salvaging college rejects

By a staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Alfred, N.Y.

They made it — 48 young people whose high school grades, CEEB ratings, and the like had indicated they were not college material.

Something happened at Alfred University's recent summer course for admission rejects that put 80 percent of the group on the "accepted" list for Alfred's fall term.

The unexpectedly high proportion who proved they could do college work has set admissions officers thinking. How many high school graduates have been refused college admission because they just didn't study or take an interest in their high school courses? How many could be salvaged? Forty-eight out of 61 who were rejected were saved in Alfred's "Operation Opportunity."

* * *

The six-weeks school given on the university campus was not the usual "remedial" type, although tutoring was included. The main purpose was to show students that if they worked hard—really hard—they could pass college courses.

"Most of the group were students who had not been motivated to study in high school," said Gary Horowitz, associate professor of history and one of the teachers. "They had found they could make it through with a bare minimum of work and that's all they did. A few, however, had personal problems. One boy, a fine thinker, had difficulty in expressing his ideas and he was helped to overcome the handicap here."

Students were given a real workout. Two courses were required, freshman English and a college course of the student's own choice. Students spent mornings in class work, afternoons in a study-skill session, evenings with grammar tutoring. Upper classmen were on hand for extra-help sessions.

At first some of the students complained of the work load. "I used to get by with a half hour a day study in high school," one boy complained. "Now I'm studying three or four hours a day. Are they trying to break us?"

* * *

But soon the high-school graduates learned that they were only getting a trial run of college and most of them stayed the six weeks.

All 48 are expected to enter the university this fall. Each will get credit for his summer work but will be required to take a reduced course load the first year. A testing time will come in the second year when they will be expected to do full college work.

Alfred University does not intend to change its entrance requirements as a result of the experiment, but it does plan to continue its salvage operations, finding ways to detect college ability in those rejected under the regular admissions rules. It is planning to expand Operation Opportunity with a larger group next summer, and with more scholarships.

By Cynthia Parsons

The 'scene' at U. of Oslo

Classes are finished for the day at the University of Oslo. A student assembly is under way in the courtyard formed by classroom buildings. It is here that summer school is held each year for six weeks.

Summer school in Norway

By Cynthia Parsons
Education editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Oslo

Philip Boardman, director of the International Summer School at the University of Oslo, insists that the six-week summer sessions go a great distance toward promoting international understanding. He will talk about the courses and the academic offerings, if pressed, but he would rather talk about what it has meant this summer for the young Americans who came here to get to know young French students and vice versa.

For Dr. Boardman, the real reason for the summer school is to secure a peaceful world through international understanding. And he sees to it that the students come from as many countries as possible. The majority, he readily admits, are from the United States, but at least 40 other countries were represented last summer.

There are special graduate courses in physical education, the industries of Norway, economic planning, and public administration. These courses usually bring together teachers from all over the world, and even across the iron curtain since Norway is neutral territory.

The courses for undergraduates lean heavily on language instruction in Norwegian and the history and culture of Scandinavia in general and Norway in particular. The courses are stiff, carry credit, and every effort is made to select only serious students.

"We have to practically bribe Norwegians to attend the summer session," Dr. Boardman explained. "Every local student wants to get out of Oslo in the summer, but we manage to keep a few on campus."

Classes are held in the new suburban modern campus classrooms, and about half the students live in an adjacent dormitory area.

Dr. Boardman envisions a large international student center, and took me to the site where it could be built. "It would be wonderful for the University, and a wonderful help to us because it would keep all the students together."

A few places are being held for students from developing nations, and Dr. Boardman said that he thought this was a most important step forward for better international understanding.

Certainly the new campus is lovely, and Norway a wonderful place to be of a summer. The Norwegians are proud of their universities and seem delighted that there are often more applicants than available places.

Most of the summer school students are able to transfer credits from successful completion of the six-week session to their home universities. (There is no question about this for all students from Canada and the United States.)

One graduate course has been designed especially to throw further light on industry in developing countries. Several scholarships are reserved for students from such countries who will be in a position to effect some changes and growth in their areas. The course carries the title: "The Industries of Norway." But it really is a deep look into how Norway was able to move fairly quickly from a poor underdeveloped nation to a thriving economy. Each member of the course is asked to make a detailed case study of some area or industry of particular value to his own country.

The lecturers, more than 15 in number, come not only from the universities of Norway but from government and business as well.

'Inter-institutional'

By Kenneth G. Gehret
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Baltimore

EDUCATION

The value of a new-style, cooperative partnership between two academic institutions is being explored here with results that could help to establish a trend.

When representatives of Morgan State College in Baltimore sat down for the first time 3½ years ago with their counterparts from the University of Pennsylvania, the agenda consisted essentially of one question:

How could they cooperate effectively to strengthen their respective institutions?

It was no secret to the conferees that any relationship which emerged would not be 50-50. The solidly established university—with its extensive financial resources, strong departmental organization, pick-of-the-crop student body, and nationally recognized graduate schools accounting for half of the total enrollment—was obviously in a position to contribute more to a partnership than could Morgan State, a four-year undergraduate college striving to reach its full potential.

That initial session expanded into a series of meetings as a multifaceted program took shape. Before exchanges and other cooperative steps has moved far, federal financing became available through the Higher Education Act of 1965, permitting fuller implementation of the original concept.

What has been achieved can be best understood against the background of Morgan State's special situation in the academic world.

Founded 100 years ago as a school to prepare Negro youths for the Methodist Episcopal ministry, the institution has passed through a number of stages over the intervening years until becoming a state college in 1939.

What has remained constant throughout its history, however, is its dedication to higher education for black students.

Although white students comprise upwards of 15 percent of the student body and more are sought, Morgan has been and continues to be thought of as a Negro school. And its services are well adapted to—though not meant exclusively for—the disadvantaged of the inner city. In fact, about three-fourth of its enrollment are day students, mostly from the city of Baltimore.

While large numbers of students enter with average high-school standings and better, Morgan State officials acknowledge that many freshmen place in the lowest of three "tracks" and need special help to come up to college level.

Described as a "developing institution," the Baltimore college is far from the academic backwaters. Forty percent of its 250-member integrated faculty hold doctoral degrees, and substantial numbers have books, monographs, and scholarly articles to their credit. Several are recognized authorities in their fields.

But as educational needs change and new fields open, Morgan State seeks to enlarge its offerings and upgrade its programs. This is where the greater resources and sophistication of an institution such as the University of Pennsylvania can help the developing college.

The cooperative relationship is designed to provide curriculum and faculty development, special courses conducted by visiting scholars, administrative improvements, and cultural exchanges.

One illustration of university assistance is in the area of city and regional planning. Morgan State had little expertise in this field, though as an urban institution with an urban enrollment, it wanted to move in this direction. The university arranged with the college for a series of seminars on city planning, conducted by four graduate school professors. Discussions concerning careers in this field and the requisite graduate training helped orient students to this area of activity. One result is that two Morgan State graduates are now preparing for careers in city planning at the University of Pennsylvania.

The university, incidentally, grants tuition scholarships, and additional aid if needed, to Morgan State students entering graduate school.

University professors also are conducting a course in urban geography at Morgan State, while others are lecturing in anthropology, music, family relations, and romance languages.

The cooperative program, however, is not all one-sided. For example, a Morgan State professor is conducting a course at the university on the Negro in American culture. And two other members of the Morgan State faculty are currently teaching there at the graduate level.

The most successful part of the program, in the view of the responsible officials, is the 'inter-institutional visitation"—the meetings and exchanges between departmental people. These involve comparing notes on curriculum, methods of instruction, objectives, and how the departments can help each other.

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Season to gauge business

Stock-market forecast nears

The trend of business

By Richard A. Nenneman
Business and financial editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Boston

The next week or two should tell the United States a lot about the stock market for the remainder of 1968.

The theory long held is that business starts in earnest again the week after Labor Day. Vacations are over. A long, hard look is taken at business, not just for the remaining four months of the year, but for the next 12 months. And what people see when they take that long look reflects itself in the September markets.

The summer has been a confusing one. There was no real summer rally, as typically occurs. After three or four days of rally following the June 30 reinvestment period, the averages faltered. Then they swung downward for the rest of July. Doubts about the economy (following passage of the tax hike and reduction in government spending) were uppermost.

On the other hand, most of August has witnessed a persistent and surprising tendency to rally from the July lows. Volume, though, has been lower than most of the year, at least partly because it was the vacation season. Nevertheless the August rally lacked some conviction.

Four-quarter caution

As for the next market phase, here is a sampling of some late-August investment letters:

Wright Advisory Reports says, "The mainstream of investment thinking is now clearly oriented toward (1) peace, (2) lower interest rates, (3) easier money, (4) a general industrial slowdown, and (5) a superboom in housing and urban renewal."

Note the implied interest in housing stocks. But Wright also expects a better than even chance of a sell-off in the market sometime between now and the election. This expectation of a decline in the market is quite general—in fact, so general that one wonders if the expected may refuse to happen.

H. B. Dorsey of Argus Research Corporation expects business to "slacken perceptibly in the next four quarterly periods." He looks for little or no real growth and a squeeze on corporate profits (since unit costs are still rising and companies will find it more difficult to raise prices). He is cautious toward stocks in general. The implication here would be for a soft market.

W. G. French, also of Argus, thinks the outlook bodes well for the utilities. "The probability that the utility companies will report essentially flat earnings in 1968 is well understood at this point, and I believe investors should now begin to look at the likelihood that most of these companies will be reporting more nearly normal 5 to 6 percent earnings gains in 1969 and in the following few years."

Recession rated unlikely

The main question to answer at this time is whether the market has correctly assessed the economy in the year ahead and discounted that assessment. The consensus is that there will be a slowing of growth, or even a flat economy, but not a recession. If this proves wrong, the props would go from under the present levels.

But as far as this consensus goes, the professional investors appear to have already discounted the flat months ahead. Hugh Stokely, economist for the Keystone group of funds, notes in Keystone's recent Outlook, "There has already been a widespread restructuring of institutional portfolios to gain maximum benefit from the business upsurge in prospect for 1969 and from the strong, long-term expansionary character of the U.S. economy." He also notes that weaker earnings will have the greatest effect on the prices of stocks that are out of institutional favor.

Periodic rallies predicted

Arthur Bullock, assistant research director for Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis, notes, "While the market may remain in a broad trading range for a few months, substantial rallies should occur from time to time."

Analysts I have talked with chalk up the August rally largely to the reported surge in retail sales in July. Contrary to what was expected following the income-tax rise, consumers have been spending more freely. This means that temporarily at least their savings rate is down from its abnormally high level (7.7 percent of disposable income in the second quarter). As long as this continues, it will tend to negate the higher taxes and the slower growth of government spending.

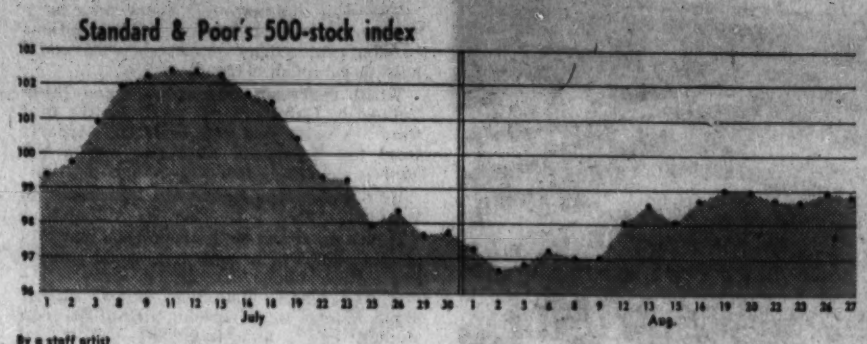
Spending clues ahead

However, if consumer spending starts to lag later in the year (if, for instance, car sales are weak after their very strong showing during the current model cleanup period), then investors may begin to think more about a possible slowdown in early 1969.

In that case, the utilities might finally show some rise. Conservative analysts have been recommending them for the past eight months, but so far there has been little attention paid to them by the big investors.

And the housing stocks might continue to do comparatively well. For, current reasoning goes, if there is a slight slump in the economy, this will further reduce interest rates, and construction, which has been hurt the most by Vietnam war spending, will have its own boom.

In any case, the next couple of weeks will give a good clue as to how investors are assessing the 1969 economy. And they could prove to be another turning point for the market averages.



By a staff artist

August has seen a persistent attempt to rally

Building awards at peak in July

Business roundup

New York

Spurred by a large gain in industrial and commercial building, construction contract awards reached a new high in July, according to F. W. Dodge, a statistical unit of McGraw-Hill, Inc.

The seasonally adjusted index for construction awards was up 17 percent from the June figure.

However, George A. Christie, chief economist for Dodge, said "some slackening in the rate of industrial and commercial building is likely" under the impact of the federal surcharge on income taxes.

In the residential field, July contracts were up 14 percent from June.

Zeckendorf appeal

New York

William Zeckendorf, former real-estate tycoon, told a federal court he owes $79,076,100.53 and has only $1,885,620.73 to pay it off.

He asked the court to sanction special arrangements with his creditors under the bankruptcy act.

Compiled from the Associated Press, Reuters, and the worldwide sources of this newspaper.

'Instant housing' firm looks longingly at U.S.

By Curtis J. Sitomer
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Calgary, Alta.

Canada's Ron Southern holds a business passport to the far reaches of the globe. But he would settle for free access to the United States border just 100 miles away.

Mr. Southern is president of ATCO Industries—now the world's largest supplier of portable housing.

ATCO was started here in Calgary on a proverbial shoestring back in 1946 as a trailer-rental business by Mr. Southern's father.

But this modest enterprise soon was swept up in Alberta's oil boom. Oil riggers here demanded durable house trailers to scale mountainous terrain and withstand rugged weather. So Mr. Southern Sr. started his own construction company.

Before long, this Canadian-based firm established a worldwide reputation for its ability to provide instant housing. It now has plants in two countries in addition to its headquarters here in Calgary. And it ships its product to 40 countries on 7 continents.

ATCO makes inroads

Seventy-five percent of the company's output services international industry and the military. Many of these structures are used for housing personnel at missile-tracking stations and power-dam projects.

And ATCO is also beginning to make inroads in the area of community structures —family dwellings, schools, offices, hospitals, and recreational facilities.

But Mr. Southern views the United States as his best potential market for the future.

BUSINESS

Yet now it is one of his weakest outlets. He believes that pressing population pressures will up the demand for instant family housing and communities in the United States — particularly if costs can be kept low.

Right now overhead is a deterring factor. The combination of high tariffs and manufacturing costs has slowed ATCO's trudge south of the border. And Mr. Southern's smaller but domestically based portable-building competition in the United States holds some competitive advantage over the Canadian firm.

Optimistic predictions

However, ATCO's determined young president optimistically predicts that "by 1972 manufactured goods will cross the border at less than 10 percent duty." And he expects a common market in North America by 1980.

But some less-visionary Canadian businessmen say that at this point there are no definite trends in this direction.

ATCO is also working on materials research which, Mr. Southern thinks, should reduce their costs 15 to 20 percent by the early 1970's.

Even now ATCO is producing and shipping to the United States portable classrooms at half the cost of similar permanent structures. But these are being used largely in emergency situations—where school districts are short of funds and face immediate overcrowding.

Meanwhile, this company builds its profits also, providing the comforts of home for industrial personnel in the world's hinterlands.

Building pieces shipped

Among other places, ATCO sends ready-to-fit building pieces to the deserts of Libya, the arctic regions of Iceland, and the jungles of Vietnam.

It's Libyan - bound movable buildings house oilfield workers there. Other structures serve as domiciles for those who man aluminum smelters in the barren regions of Iceland and give fully equipped "digs" to personnel of a hydroelectric power plant in the scrublands of Manitoba.

ATCO units stress completeness. Dwellings have beds and other furniture built in and good bath facilities. They are aluminum skinned with a framework of plywood, steel, and fiber glass. And they're designed to withstand extreme heat and cold.

Last year, this Canadian-based company sold $36 million in portable structures. Current sales indicate it will top the $43 million mark this year. And Mr. Southern says his personal goal is $100 million worth of business by 1972.

Expansion by youth seen

The ATCO business philosophy is oriented toward expansion by youth.

Mr. Southern says he dreams of "building a group of companies which will some day be a distinct factor in the economy of Canada—if not of North America."

He reports ATCO soon will embark on a modest program of acquisitions—of some of its smaller competitors, equipment manufacturers, and national manufacturers of plywood.

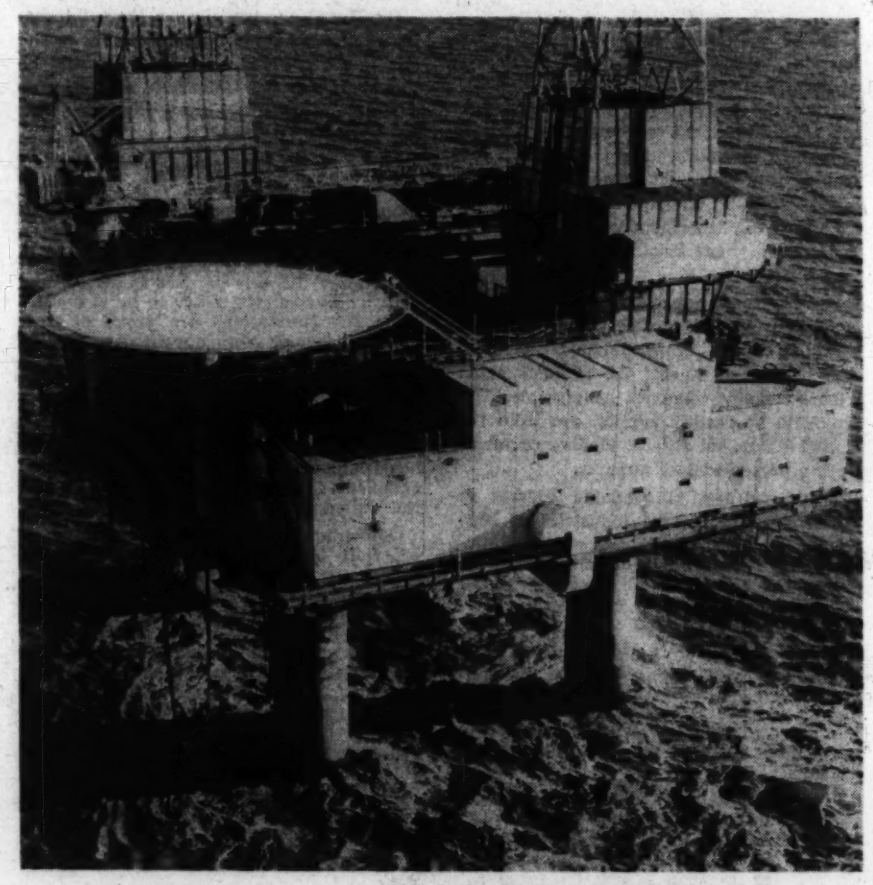
Employee-wise, this company's hallmark is "young blood." ATCO itself is only 21 years old. And most of its top executives are under 35. Mr. Southern himself is a fatherly 38.

"We could have hired older, more experienced people — and probably made a lot more profits in our formative years," Mr. Southern says.

"But we decided to forgo this—so that in 10 years, we would still have vitality.

"Now," he explains, we have a lot of young pros—and no old guard."

Mr. Southern looks to these young pros to help him garner American dollars in the future.



Housing—portable style

This drilling platform in Cook Inlet, Alaska, uses housing built by ATCO Industries, Ltd., of Calgary, Alta. Oil companies use prebuilt housing to save on-site construction space and time. Also, buildings can be moved elsewhere when the platform is disassembled.

Court ruling may dull business-luncheon talk

By Frederick H. Guidry
Business and financial correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

There's a lot of talk about talk these days.

The latest thing to get it going was the United States Supreme Court decision in the Texas Gulf Sulphur case. The court held that some company officials had talked too little about a major mineral discovery in Canada back in 1964. But, at the same time, that some of these insiders had talked too much, or to the wrong people, or at the wrong time.

Some observers gloomily forecast that it will be harder than ever to find out ahead of time what companies are going to do—not only in terms of sales and profits, but in any terms at all.

This decision, it was said, would mean the end of one of Wall Street's staples: the talks regularly given at luncheons of security analysts. At these meetings, company presidents and others come to make candid comment on sales and earnings, new products, and so on.

More than just chicken

In the wake of the Supreme Court decision, the pessimistic reasoning has been that no one would want to go to a security-analyst luncheon if all he got was chicken and peas and no Secrets and Predictions.

Although the ramifications of the Texas Gulf Sulphur case are likely to be far reaching, there is no reason to end the luncheons yet. Not, at least, while there are men like Gordon B. Sherman and Harvey T. Lyon around to give the talks.

Mr. Sherman is president of Midas-International Corporation (among other things, the company runs automobile muffler shops —"See your Midas man, as quick as you can"), and Mr. Lyon is vice-president for corporate development.

They happened to be addressing the prestigious New York Society of Security Analysts on July 19. This was before the Supreme Court had spoken, but it was the very day that the New York Stock Exchange was laying down new and stricter requirements on disclosure by insiders.

Fact and humor blended

The Sherman-Lyon recipe could just save the institution known as the analyst luncheon: a blend of fact and humor, of candor and ambivalence that would be a very shaky ground for building a court case against an insider.

Judging by a transcript of that meeting, Messrs. Sherman and Lyon have mastered the art form. As Mr. Sherman points out, ". . . having appeared here not too long ago —some seven years, I believe—and having traveled the circuit, I am familiar with the ground rules."

Mr. Sherman has appropriated what might be described as the David Brinkley role ("Now I will ask Harvey to join my little act"), leaving his vice-president a Chet Huntley function, which Mr. Lyon cheerfully accepts—and tries to upgrade with his own touches of humor.

Mr. Lyon, for example, discusses Midas-International's venture into the leasing of trailers:

"When we bought into the trailer field, we saw a modest risk and a big payoff, and a franchise opportunity of a certain kind that Gordon will speak of.

"None of you knew what [a trailer] was. And when I came down here and used to try to tell you, you would look out the window and not seeing one on Wall Street would say it didn't exist, which is refreshing. Or else you thought it was a mobile home."

Style hinted

Mr. Sherman's own colorful style is hinted in his account of some troubles at the plant:

"Last year, I was persuaded to buy a $90,000 piece of equipment — an enormous, intrusive behemoth of a thing — which was crammed into our already overcrowded pipe plant, to coat all of our tailpipe so that the menial handlers of the installation line would not foul themselves unconscionably.

"I was told that this thing would cost about a half cent a foot. It turns out, now that it is screwed in place and still not working, that if our worst hopes are realized, it will cost us two cents a foot, which is prohibitive, and if that's so, we'll have to write it off.

"But while we're trying to patch up its leaks and attach bells and whistles to it, to compensate for failure in design, and very poor executive decision, it's already cost us $130,000.

"If we sold it, we probably would have to write off about $100,000 and I am not sure at this moment that we have to sell it. I don't want to exaggerate the negatives—it's something about which we have some anxiety."

More shares to go

Midas-International is traded over the counter. Asked about possible listing on a stock exchange, Mr. Sherman likened that to "being accepted into an exclusive country club."

"I'd like it very much . . . but by virtue of the honor, I don't want to squeak through. Therefore, we will probably do it when we can do it gracefully.

"Right now we have about 680,000 shares in public hands since the split of this week. That's a little shy. I gather the ante is now, what? 750? At any rate, when we can swagger in, we'll come."

How the stockholders feel about the jolly duo is not deducible from the text; but in the gathering gloom over insider disclosures, the Sherman-Lyon duologue was encouragingly bright.

Insignia-pin pacts voided

By the Associated Press

Washington

The Federal Trade Commission (FTC) has ordered L. G. Balfour Company, the nation's largest manufacturer of class rings and insignia pins, to scrap all its present contracts with national fraternities.

Accusing the Attleboro, Mass., firm of "unfair methods of competition and monopolization," the FTC told Balfour to issue contracts under new ground rules from now on.

The FTC also limited Balfour to one-year contracts with fraternities and also with high schools, where Balfour holds 14 to 20 percent of the class-ring market.

Potash discovered

By the Associated Press

St. John's, Newfoundland

Premier Joseph Smallwood has announced discovery of a major salt deposit on the west coast of Newfoundland containing an undetermined amount of potash.

The Premier made his announcement at a news conference, calling it one of the most "exciting" mineral discoveries ever in Newfoundland.

He said Hooker Chemical Corporation, which discovered the deposit near Stephenville, was continuing exploration to determine the size of the salt deposit and the total amount of potash it contains.

Detroit keeps tight lid on warranty costs

By the Associated Press

Detroit

Ford Motor Company lifted the lid a bit on one of the automobile industry's most closely guarded secrets — the cost of its new-car warranties program.

Edwin P. Williams, No. 1 troubleshooter for Ford Division in the warranty field, said warranty costs are running 29 percent lower in 1968 than they did a year ago, but he declined to discuss specific dollar costs. Mr. Williams said problems of quality control and warranties are closely interwoven.

Each company has zealously guarded the costs of the programs, which guarantee to a customer that most major parts of his new auto will be replaced if they become defective within a certain time or distance.

In general, the warranty program for 1968 cars covered the power train components, which propel the vehicle, for five years or 50,000 miles. Some other parts were covered for two years or 24,000 miles.

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French in Chad pose questions

By John K. Cooley
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Beirut, Lebanon

French military intervention against Moslem rebels in the Chad Republic raises new questions about Negro-Arab coexistence in Africa.

Chad President Tombalbaye asked and received from French President de Gaulle military aid from the French base at Fort Lamy, Chad's capital, near the borders of Cameroon and Nigeria.

"Bandits" operating near the borders of Arab Libya had cut off a Chad military force, the French news agency reported.

Since it received independence from France in 1960, this huge (495,000 square mile) landlocked and desperately poor country has for the the outside world been one of Africa's forgotten lands.

The rebel territory into which President de Gaulle dispatched a small French force is centered in the wild and rugged Tibesti Mountains, in the southern Sahara Desert.

'Rock people' in outbreak

Somewhere near the moonlike craters and mountains around the 10,000-foot-high peak of Tarso Emissi, the Berber clan of Tibu, or "rock people," is apparently involved in the dissidence. Once, in the 16th century, the Moslem Tibu ruled the rich and powerful African kingdom of Kanem, northwest of Lake Chad.

In ancient times they are said to have descended from the Garamantes, aboriginal inhabitants of the once green and fertile Sahara described by the Greek historian Herodotus.

Like the Moslem Haussa of Nigeria and similar peoples in the Saharan portions of the Niger Republic, they have often objected to rule by the Christian or animistic peoples of the south.

About half of Chad's approximately 3,500,000 people are Moslem, 45 percent animist, and 5 percent Christian. Most are mixtures of the northern mountain and desert dwellers of Arab and Berber stock and the Negro people of the south, who make up most of the ruling, French-speaking Negro elite.

Led by Tombalbaye

President Tombalbaye, a French-educated statesman with a Christian education and a background in the French-oriented African trade union movements, led the country into independence. He has been President since 1962. Normally he would run for reelection by Chad's corporate electoral college in the spring of 1969.

By Joan Forbes, staff cartographer

His ruling party, Progressiste Tchadienne, approved the defense accords under which French troops are now in action. At its last congress in January, 1967, it mapped plans to use French financial aid in a five-year development plan which ends in 1970.

Border hard to police

It calls for basic infrastructure work like paving of roads and extention of the Trans-Cameroon Railway through southern Chad, which is already the most-developed part of the country.

But the conservative, nomadic Moslem north has felt neglected by the rulers in Fort Lamy.

Chad's lack of a seaport and the difficulty of overland communications make it harder for Fort Lamy, in the southwest on the Cameroon border, to control the frontier regions. Three illegal and predominantly Moslem political parties of exiles have at times, worked with the dissidents.

From 1965 into 1967 there was acute tension with the Sudan because of a rebellion in the Wadai, a Chad province touching the 600-mile-long Sudan border.

Under Chad's half century of French rule, Wadai had been an independent sultanate. In 1965, the year in which the last French military garrisons were removed from the north, Islamic rebels set up an exile government of the Islamic republic of Chad in Khartoum.

After months of border fighting, Sudan-Chad relations improved in 1967. The Khartoum government, already embarrassed by the anti-Ethiopian-Eritrean Liberation Front operating from its eastern borders, and by its own anti-Moslem rebellion in the Negro provinces of southern Sudan, tightened controls on the Chad rebels and began to cooperate with Fort Lamy.

Libya standing aside

Chad's northern neighbor, the rich oil kingdom of Libya, has shown no interest in disturbing President Tombalbaye's efforts to develop his country.

But the nomadic tribesmen whom the French are now fighting in the best French Foreign Legion tradition recognize no frontiers. They call only the bleak Saharan mountains and steppelands home, and many regularly move great distances.

Chad has so far failed to find oil or much other natural wealth in its soil. It must live from livestock raising and the culture of cotton and sugar cane.

This has inhibited the growth of the large cities seen in the richer African countries and the social and political disruption they bring. But it has not solved the problem of racial coexistence which exists all the way along the dividing line between Negro and Arab from Sudan westward to Mauritania.

Ford predicts GOP win

By the Associated Press

Dallas

"The Democratic Party today is torn apart, but Richard Nixon has unified the Republican Party," Rep. Gerald R. Ford, House minority leader, said recently.

Mr. Ford, a 20-year congressional veteran from Michigan, predicted Republican Richard M. Nixon will be the next president, and that the GOP will gain 40 or more house seats in November.

Mr. Ford and Jim Collins, a Republican elected to Congress Aug. 24 in a special election in Dallas County, appeared jointly at a Dallas news conference.

German-Australians counted

By the Associated Press

Bonn

More than 100,000 Germans have emigrated to Australia since 1945, the new Australian Ambassador to Bonn, Sir Edward R. Walker, noted at the ceremonial presentation of his credentials.

Have-not nations seek nuclear guarantees

By Carlye Morgan
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Geneva

Shadowed by the Czech crisis, outshone by the Democratic Party convention at Chicago, a 92 nation conference has just opened at Geneva to deal with the insecurities of the nuclear age.

It is a meeting of nuclear have-nots. Four of the world's five nuclear powers are here, but only as invited "participants" without voting power.

All the members of the Eighteen Nation Disarmament Committee (ENDC) which meets regularly here are included. That means even France who refuses to attend the committee's sessions. But the other boycotter of the disarmament committee, Communist China, has refused to attend the nonnuclear conference.

Conference leaders have stressed that the meeting sponsored by the United Nations is "open to all the world." Its purpose is to serve certain aims of states which do not have nuclear weapons.

These are:

- To obtain strong guarantees against nuclear "blackmail" or attack on a nonnuclear state by a nuclear power.
- To enforce the pledge that the nuclear powers have made to reduce their own nuclear arsenals.
- To ensure a supply of nuclear information and materials to nonnuclear states for development of peaceful use of nuclear energy.

General sessions favored

Some of the "nonnuclears" feel that these aims can be served better in a meeting of this kind than in the regular arms-control talks of the disarmament committee.

Much of the committee's work involves bringing the United States and the Soviet Union, the world's two "super-powers," into agreement on nuclear-arms control.

Insofar as this can also win the approval of nonnuclear states in the committee, these states go along. In order to aid American-Soviet agreement in the committee the "nonnuclears" keep their own demands at a minimum.

But there are times when this minimum seems too small for their own interests. This is such a time.

Also this is a time when the nonnuclears feel they can afford to make some bids on their own behalf because an important and durable agreement has recently been reached by the United States and the Soviet Union.

This is embodied in the nuclear nonproliferation treaty aimed at preventing the spread of nuclear weapons to states not having them. The treaty already has been signed by 78 countries.

Ratification required

When 40 of these, plus the three nuclear powers in the committee—the United States, the Soviet Union, and Britain—have ratified it the treaty will come into force. This may take a year or more.

The American-Soviet agreement was firm enough to permit many adjustments to the views of the smaller powers expressed in the committee, as is shown by the number of signatures. But these adjustments failed to satisfy some nonnuclear states on one question very important to them.

This is the question of guaranteeing them against attack, or threat of attack by nuclear powers. Some smaller nations wanted such a guarantee written into the nonproliferation treaty.

But the United States and the Soviet Union agreed that it should not be. They said negotiations to produce that guaranty would be exceedingly complicated and would dangerously delay completion of the treaty.

In an effort to satisfy the "nonnuclears" the United States and the Soviet Union gave their pledge in the United Nations Security Council that nuclear weapons would not be used against nonnuclear states. But the "nonnuclears" have remained skeptical.

One possible aim of the big conference here is to work toward a treaty which would give the nonnuclears the kind of guarantee they want.

The two other major aims are also dealt with in the nonproliferation treaty. But the nonnuclear states seek further assurance that the treaty pledges can be carried out without too much delay.

The conference opened Aug. 29 and heard a message read from United Nations Secretary-General U Thant. It said that the Secretary-General was "confident that the deliberations of this conference . . . will be fruitful and will not only facilitate the implementation of the nonproliferation treaty but will also lead to further progress in disarmament and a much wider sharing of the peaceful benefits of nuclear science technology."

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Wallace wins Ohio write-in right

By David Hess
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dayton, Ohio

A federal district court here has ruled that former Alabama Gov. George C. Wallace's Ohio partisans may write in his name on the presidential ballot in November.

The decision climaxes more than eight months of fitful legal maneuvering by the Wallace forces, who staged a summer-long petition drive to punctuate their insistence that Ohio law deprived them of their right to freely express their presidential preference.

The ruling also pulls a shawl of uncertainty over the presidential race here between Vice-President Hubert H. Humphrey and Republican nominee Richard M. Nixon.

Observers here believe the Wallace candidacy will cut more deeply into Mr. Nixon's column than Mr. Humphrey's. But Mr. Nixon reportedly has built up a rather substantial lead in some undisclosed early-season polls over the Vice-President, prompting some to speculate that he may be able to weather the erosive effects of Mr. Wallace's presence.

Convention required

In any event, state GOP chairman John Andrews says: "It is difficult at this point to judge the precise effect the court's ruling will have on the election. But the Republican Party of Ohio is prepared to wage a vigorous campaign which we feel will bring victory for the entire ticket in November."

Democratic leaders, in Chicago for their convention could not be reached for comment.

State election officials ruled earlier this year that the Wallace movement here failed to comply with the law in the formation of a third party.

The law requires that a sum equal to 15 percent of the total vote cast for governor in the preceding election—in this case 433,100 signatures—sign third-party petitions.

In addition, the law demands that national convention delegates be chosen at the May primary election.

The deadline for filing the petitions and putting up a delegate slate was last Feb. 7.

Mr. Wallace's Ohio backers, however, insisted the law was "prohibitively restrictive and unconstitutional." And they carried their plea to the court.

They also circulated petitions, more or less as a morale booster, to demonstrate the depth of Wallace sentiment in the state. They belatedly gathered 453,900 signatures—20,000 more than the law requires.

Name not printed

The court ruled that Mr. Wallace's supporters had failed to conform to legal requirements for the creation of a third party.

But, at the same time, it agreed that space for write-ins must be provided on the ballot for the presidential race as well as for all other national, state, and local offices.

In effect, the court told Mr. Wallace that he can run but that his name will not be printed on the ballot.

"We aren't entirely satisfied with the decision because we wanted his name on the ballot," a Wallace spokesman said. "But we don't think the write-in aproach will deter his supporters from voting for him."

Ohio Secretary of State Ted W. Brown said Wallace backers still will have to hold a convention to name 26 presidential electors and certify them to his office by Oct. 15.

"Otherwise," he said, "we won't be required legally to count his write-in votes."

The Wallace spokesman said a convention will "not cause us any hardship; we can put one together in a matter of days."

He added that there is "a lot of sentiment in Ohio for Governor Wallace to choose a man from one of the Northern industrial states as his running mate."

By a staff photographer

A breakthrough for Wallace

Wallace supporters in Ohio now get the chance to write in their candidate's name in the fall election. It took eight months of legal battling by Wallace forces to win court permission.

State control hit

Kansas City probers urge police reform

By Jeff Bogart
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Kansas City, Mo.

A five-member riot commission which was formed to study the three days of civil disorders in Kansas City in April has urged local control of the police department — currently state run — and a bolstering of the police force from 900 to 1,500 persons.

These recommendations were among 43 specific proposals affecting the police, school system, city government, and State Legislature.

The commission, appointed by Mayor Ilus W. Davis, found no evidence of conspiracy in the riots, during which six persons were shot and killed, and the National Guard reinforced city police. But it did confirm, without naming them, the existence of Negro "agitators."

The report has received the Mayor's approval and the cautious approval of Negro leaders who work with problem areas treated in the report. Mayor Davis and the City Council are known to favor local control over the police.

Cost estimated

The Mayor said that the recommended increase in policemen would cost between $7 million and $10 million.

The Negro leaders praised the report for its frankness and its recommendations. Some, however, thought commission recommendations had not gone far enough. They pointed out that the report would be valuable only after its recommendations were implemented.

The city's police department is at present controlled by a board appointed by the Governor. The board sets major policy and budget estimates. The Legislature limits the number of officers and sets their pay, promotion schedules, and qualifications, the commission reported.

It said the city was one of only three in the United States without local control of its police. The other two are St. Louis and Baltimore. Control over the Kansas City police was given to the state in the late 1930's after the fall of the Pendergast machine; it was felt that outside control would stop police corruption.

Police praised

The commission had praise for the overall manner in which police handled the riots; criticism for the conduct of some individuals; and strong support for the city's police chief.

It faulted the community for its racism—a conscious or unconscious belief in white superiority—and declared that correcting that attitude would be primarily an individual effort.

It sought to place black-power movements in perspective.

"Concepts such as 'black power' are not ominous and frightening as many tend to believe," the report said. "In truth, such concepts represent the agonizing, sometimes awkard, attempts to establish self-identity."

In its report, the commission found that Kansas City has a history of social tension and complaints against the police and the school system.

Gains and losses

"There also has existed among Kansas City Negroes a feeling that many in the white community favored discrimination against Negroes," the commission said, "and the nominal support given by the white community in the 1964 public-accommodations vote is used as evidence of this feeling."

It noted gains by Negroes—particularly in politics—but found that social and economic conditions among the very poor who were mostly Negro "seem actually to have become worse."

The commission reported that school-system hiring was not discriminatory and that further progress in integration of the students would be limited by residential segregation.

Strapped for money, the school system of the inner city should be consolidated with other school districts in the country, the commission said. It also called for expanded programs for disadvantaged students and expanded vocational and technical training.

"The Board of Education should seek the cooperation and assistance of local industry and labor unions, both in the planning of the curriculum and in the placement of graduates in jobs," it said.

Deep-sea drilling studies ocean floor

By Neal Stanford
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

The United States is going ahead with a deep-sea drilling program even though Congress killed Mohole, the project that was to punch a 15,000-foot-deep research hole into the Pacific Ocean floor.

This new program is a far cry both in goals and in cost from the Mohole project. But it is expected to help scientists learn what the ocean basins are made of and possibly how they were made and modified. It involves punching some 50 holes into the sediment covering the deep-sea floor—not the Continental Shelf—to a depth of possibly 2,500 feet.

Already two such drillings have been taken in the Gulf of Mexico and a third is in process there. From the Gulf the drill ship, the Glomar Challenger, will move into the Atlantic and then later into the Pacific.

Underwritten by NSF

The water depths for the drillings are expected to vary from 5,000 to 20,000 feet down. Then the drill will dig into the sediment for up to 2,500 feet— but never penetrate the earth's actual crust. The record for core recovery at deep-sea ocean depths until this project was 601 feet.

The National Science Foundation is underwriting this deep-sea drilling project, using Global Marine, Inc., of Los Angeles. Globe Marine is under subcontract with the Scripps institution of Oceanography at La Jolla, Calif. The National Science Foundation is putting up the $12,600,000 to finance these 40 to 60 probings into the sediment on the sea floor.

The Mohole project, a much more complicated and difficult program—before it was axed this spring by Congress—would have involved a floating platform and a drill going down 14,700 feet in the water and then 18,000 feet into the earth's crust—hopefully reaching its mantle.

Scientists believe the earth is composed of concentric spheres. The core is thought to be solid, suspended in a liquid outer core. Surrounding the latter is an 1,800-mile-thick mantle, which comprises 84 percent of the earth's volume.

Two things caused Congress to ax the Mohole program:

Its costs, since started, had skyrocketed from initial estimates of $20,000,000 to anywhere between $125,000,000 and $175,000,000. Congress thought it could spend the money in better ways.

Influence charged

Also politics entered the picture. It was discovered that the prime contractor, Brown & Root of Houston (plus members of the firm) had given some $25,000 to the so-called President's Club, and that touched off a minor tempest in Congress that helped kill the project.

The second drill, located about halfway between Louisiana and the Yucatan Peninsula, went down nearly 12,000 feet in water and then through 480 feet of sediment. The total feet of the drill string is the longest known for deep-ocean drilling from a floating platform. The great problem in deep-sea drilling is to keep the ship properly positioned during drilling.

Long analysis required

Since the ship, the Challenger, is going to drill not only in the Gulf of Mexico, but in the Atlantic and Pacific, it will have traveled some 40,000 miles before the project is completed.

The actual drilling should be over in 18 months or so, but it is going to take many more months for scientists at universities and government agencies to analyze the sediments brought up—and then reach some conclusions as to what they tell about the history and origin of the oceanic basins.

National Science Foundation spokesmen emphasize that this project, known as DSDP (for Deep Sea Drilling Project) is not a substitute for Mohole nor was it dreamed up when Mohole was eliminated by Congress.

It was in the works even as Mohole was being prepared, but for many reasons, and probably principally costs, it was saved while Mohole was cut out.

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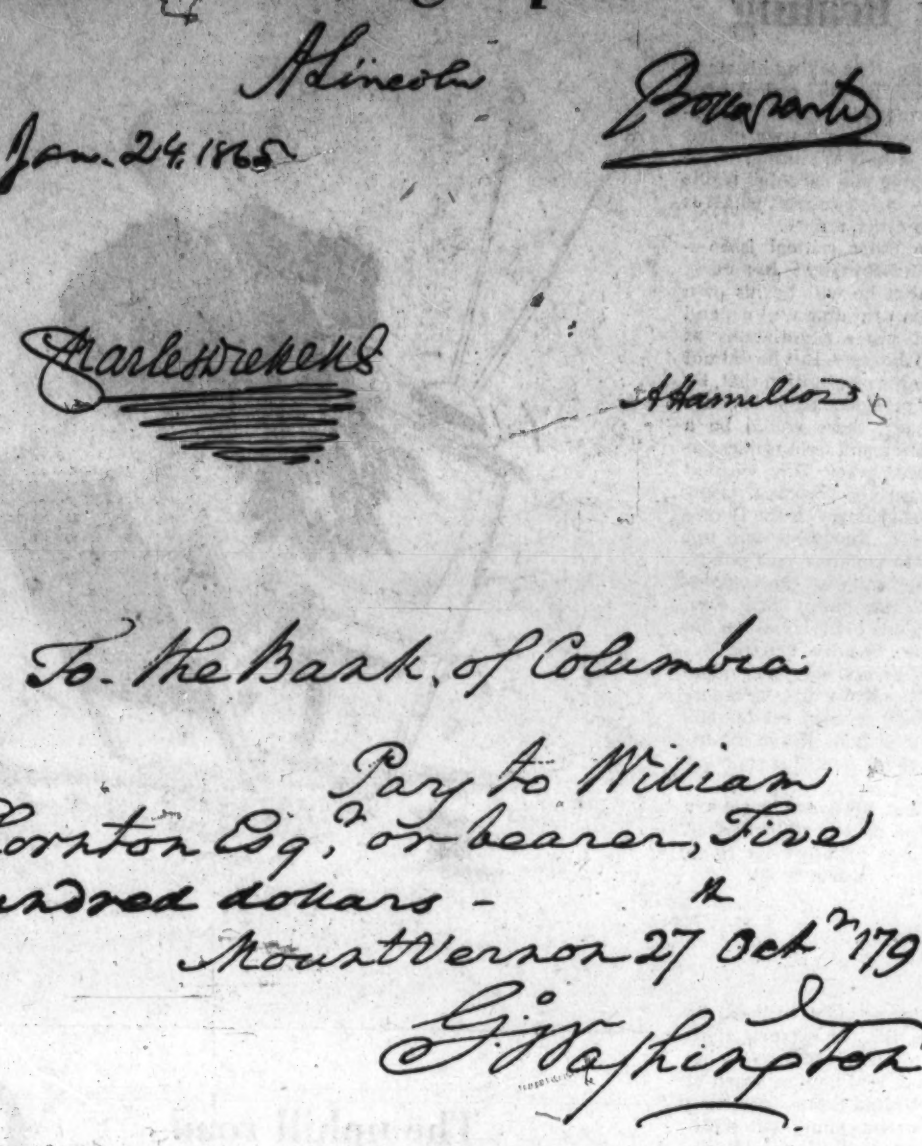


Signatures . . . worth a considerable amount of money to autograph collectors are, from top left, Abraham Lincoln, Napoleon Bonaparte, Charles Dickens, Alexander Hamilton, and George Washington.

By Clarence T. Hubbard

The value of an autograph depends entirely on the document to which it is attached. You can buy or sell an autograph of almost any of our past Presidents for seldom more than $40. But an important George Washington letter was very recently auctioned off for $5,000.

An old insurance policy issued in Boston brought a fair sum as it contained signatures of historical patriots.

Some autographs are exceedingly rare, such as Daniel Boone—only six found so far—the same for Christopher Columbus.

A letter signed by Mary Baker Eddy, written lightly with a pencil, dated June 10, 1885, was auctioned for $75. Her letters and signatures possess a "rare" rating.

Probably more than $100,000 in autographs are auctioned off each year, plus private sales. A new trend is the framing of autographs using special mats and frames that enhance the exhibit. Sometimes an item owned by the celebrity is also included if it is reasonably flat.

A Coolidge signature goes for about $30, but a letter in which he thanked a radio expert for installing his father's radio sold for $140. Historical signatures on letters are in great demand. Even when on a billhead, or a check, or a letterhead, their value increases. Letters signed by Abraham Lincoln have brought bids up to $2,000.

An 1869 letter by German composer Richard Wagner brought $160. Other recent sales included signatures on documents by many American reformers, including Jane Addams, Wilfred Grenfell, Dwight Moody, Helen Keller, Clara Barton, and others.

Teddy Roosevelt, a prolific writer, left a heritage of correspondence which keeps turning up with sales from $100 to $1,000. Josiah Bartlett, New Hampshire patriot, wrote a letter recently acquired for $75. Longfellow was a profuse writer and autograph signer, but the rarest among early American authors are epistles signed by Poe, Thoreau, Hawthorne, and Emily Dickinson.

Land grants signed by James Madison and James Monroe and Andrew Jackson, while in demand, are low in value due to their rather common supply. Handwritten letters by even later Presidents, such as Hoover and Eisenhower are worth almost as much as one by George Washington.

Mark Twain, another prolific letter writer, wrote to "Uncle George," and this letter fetched $80. His signature alone would bring $40. I wish I knew the whereabouts of the letter he wrote acknowledging a photograph from a man who claimed to be his double. "You certainly are," Samuel Clemens replied. "So much so I have put your photograph on my mirror and I shave by you every day."

Autographs have been collected way back to the days of Pliny the Elder, who gathered valuable documents, stylus inscribed. Cicero collected interesting letters. J. Pierpont Morgan spent over a million dollars on obtaining valuable autographs. Today this investment has doubled.

Actually stage celebrities signatures bring less than those of historical personages but again it depends on what the signature is affixed to—a program, a letter, or a manuscript. A January 15, 1937, letter of George VI, King of England, fetched $200. A signed typescript by General William C. Westmoreland changed hands recently for $25.

New personalities, new events in history, new writers, will all contribute to the vast autograph assemblies of the future in addition to the many old signatures yet to turn up.

At least a dozen Andrew Jackson signed letters were traded this year. A Mahatma Ghandi photo, inscribed by him, in Hindu, was tagged $50. Charles Sumner, abolitionist, had a speech printed by Wright and Potter of Boston in 1868, and even though unsigned, it was bought by a quick buyer at $40.

All of this is interesting to know even though one may not be an aspiring collector of autographs. These letters and documents are important evidences of the past. I found I had letters from Will Rogers and from Calvin Coolidge to which I had given no thought.

So look around. Almost every signature is desired—from one of Ezra Pound, American expatriate poet, to I. J. Paderewski, Polish pianist and statesman.

Rental fee: one red rose

By Mary Crosse

In this 250th anniversary year of William Penn, it is interesting to recall another anniversary, associated with his name, which is celebrated yearly in the United States.

When in 1681, Penn obtained a grant for the tract of land known today as Pennsylvania, in payment of a debt owed by the Crown to his father, Admiral Sir William Penn, he could not have envisaged the picturesque ceremony known as "Red Rose Rent Day" which takes place on his land each September.

I was a guest of the present owners of part of that historic ground and heard from them of the annual presentation of one red rose as a token payment of rent to a direct descendant of William Penn.

Penn developed his newly acquired land as a colony of refuge in America for the persecuted Quakers. In 1731 part of the land was deeded to his grandson, another William Penn, with the proviso in the deeds that the tract of land situated in Chester County should be subject to the payment of "One Red Rose yearly if the same be demanded."

In 1742, and again in 1748, further deeds referred to this token payment after which the old records were apparently lost and so the custom dropped.

In 1947, part of Penn's ground was purchased by a firm of rose growers who wished to enlarge the acreage of their rose nursery. Included in the purchase was an inn which had been built in 1740. Determined to restore it to its former beauty, the firm Star Roses, who at that time knew nothing whatever of the ancient red rose rent proviso, had a search made for the deeds which were, they greatly hoped, still lying in obscurity. To their delight, they were found in Chester County archives and from them they learned of the historic token rent. They proceeded to inaugurate a yearly ceremony at which the rent should be so paid to a member of the Penn family.

It seemed as though it was to be that roses were forever to be associated with that stretch of ground. Over 200 years before the Penn family had used a rose as payment of rent to symbolize man's freedom to own his land by means other than the feudal system of giving to his lord, perhaps his very life. It was, in fact, a symbol of freedom from servitude for all time.

The first Red Rose Rent Day organized by Star Roses took place in 1937 when, in compliance with the proviso of the original deed, one red rose was paid by way of rent. The following year it was decided to make up the years of missing rent by paying 205 roses, one for each year it had not been paid. World War II interrupted the sequence of ceremonies, but when the payment was restored in 1947, five roses were paid to ensure the continuity of payment not being broken.

On the second Saturday every September, when the fall colors are just beginning to paint the rolling Pennsylvania countryside with brilliance and the acres of roses are breathtakingly beautiful, Red Rose Rent Day is celebrated. This year will be the 237th anniversary of the payment of the rent.

The day begins with a great exhibition of blooms arranged by members of local gardening clubs, voting taking place for the best arrangements. Lunch over, visitors are welcomed by the chairman of the board; then, on behalf of Star Roses, the rental of one red rose is paid to a descendant of William Penn.

The ceremony carried out, visitors — numbering several thousand — have the opportunity of seeing the countless millions of superb rose blooms on the 40 acres of ground which are brought into cultivation each year on a rotation basis. In the rose fields the beauty and fragrance of some 750,000 bushes is exotic. They are grown in long crescents, curving around the rolling hills, with roads between through which visitors can drive their cars.

The picturesque Red Rose Inn stands in the center of a tiny crossroads village named Jennersville.

Visiting the Red Rose Inn evokes thoughts of the days of settlers, Indians, travelers, and farmers who have entered its doors for refreshment through its 225 years of history. It has great fireplaces, Dutch ovens, deep cupboards, and old furniture, (and, incidentally, superb food). Beside its entrance is a bronze tablet embedded in a granite boulder which was erected by the Chester County Historical Society.

The dramatic story lying behind the colorful ceremony of Red Rose Rent Day, taken from the original deeds, is contained in the inscription which reads:

> In 1731 John, Thomas and Richard Penn, proprietaries, granted 5,000 acres to William Penn, grandson of the founder of Pennsylvania, subject to the rental of "One Red Rose on the twenty-fourth day of June yearly if the same be demanded." In 1742 William Penn granted this tract to William Allen subject to his "Paying the Red Rose aforesaid yearly." In 1748 William Allen sold 53½ acres of this tract to Samuel Cross: again the rental terms included payment of one Red Rose.

For children

The code of behavior for a mischievous goat

By Ann L. Lamp

Illustrated by Carolyn Bentley

It all happened in the most innocent way.

Cathy and David Marchs' Aunt Elizabeth had come to visit the family. It was an especially nice sunny day, and the March family and their guest had gathered in the backyard to enjoy each other's company.

Gilmore Goat and his pen-mate LaBella eyed the happy gathering with interest. The gaily colored yard chairs, Aunt Elizabeth's red, yellow, and white flowered dress, and Cathy and David's excited chatter all made the backyard seem like a pretty summer playground.

When Aunt Elizabeth said she must go home, Gradpa March told her, "You must have a half dozen of my salvia plants to take home with you. They are truly beautiful right now."

"Oh, I'd appreciate them," Aunt Elizabeth replied, and everyone moved to Grandpa March's hothouse bed.

This specially glassed boxlike bed was very near the goats' pen. And Gilmore, being the happily mischievous goat that he was, stepped as close as possible to see just what was about to happen.

Grandpa March removed one of the wooden sections of his hothouse bed. Then, another. It seemed quite handy to put them against the inside of Gilmore's pen. Then, Grandpa March lifted the large glass frame from the top of the plants.

Soon Aunt Elizabeth had a neat, paper-wrapped bundle of Grandpa March's salvia plants ready to take home with her.

It was when she stepped near the side of Gilmore's pen on her way back to the car that the curious goat could stand it no longer. Those gay red, yellow, and white flowers on Aunt Elizabeth's dress simply had to taste as good as they looked! Poor Gilmore, his appetite was suddenly raging.

It was a simple thing to reach his head through the woven wire pen, take a large bite, and pull his head inside again very quickly. His busy teeth were devouring a pretty large piece of Aunt Elizabeth's flowery skirt almost before anyone of the Marches were aware of what had happened.

"Good gracious!" Aunt Elizabeth exclaimed, blushing with embarrassment.

"What is the matter, Elizabeth?" Mr. March asked, still unaware of anything wrong.

"Gilmore!" shouted David at just that moment.

"He's eating a piece of Aunt Elizabeth's dress!" Cathy joined her brother's alarming exclamation.

"Should have known!" Grandpa March bellowed, helping Aunt Elizabeth away from Gilmore Goat. "That worthless goat has done every other kind of mischief possible. Now, he's taken to eating the clothes right off of people."

David looked at Cathy. Cathy looked at Gilmore. He was busily swallowing the last thread of a red, yellow, and white blossom. He was looking quite satisfied with himself—yet, very appealing, too, Cathy couldn't help thinking.

"I don't really believe Gilmore meant to eat Aunt Elizabeth's dress," Cathy told her parents, Grandpa March, and her Aunt.

"No, I'm sure he didn't mean to," David told the group of rather irate grown-ups.

"Humph! That goat doesn't ever *mean* to do anything," Grandpa March said gruffly.

Mrs. March hurriedly went into the house, found a light summer coat, and lent it to Aunt Elizabeth to wear home.

That evening Cathy took her big clown bank into her brother's room. "How much do you have?" she asked.

"Three dollars and ninety-six cents," David answered gloomily.

"I've got $4.11," Cathy said, her voice almost as sad as her brother's.

"That makes $8.07," David said thoughtfully. "Will that be enough to buy another dress for Aunt Elizabeth?"

Cathy shook her head. "I don't know. Let's ask Mother."

While Cathy and David were worriedly asking about the cost of a new dress, Gilmore himself wasn't feeling very happy. For one thing, he sensed he'd disappointed David and Cathy. For another, he was facing a very great temptation. In all the excitement over Aunt Elizabeth's dress, no one had remembered to take the wooden sections of the hothouse bed from the goats' pen.

It would be easy for Gilmore to leave LaBella and his pen and seek adventure elsewhere. However, even a goat has codes of the rightness in behavior. He felt, considering his rather disgraceful antics earlier in the day, that it wouldn't be wise to plunge into other questionable adventures so soon.

Instead, he baa—aa—ed rather quietly, in an attempt to relax and go to sleep.

Later, when Grandpa March came outdoors, he quickly noticed the forgotten frames for his hothouse bed. And he heard Gilmore's baa—aa—ing sound.

"I should have guessed," Grandpa March said as he hurried to Gilmore's pen. "You're getting ready to get into some more trouble." He quickly put the wooden frames where they belonged.

Gilmore just closed his eyes sadly. Even an especially lovable goat has a day now and again when he is painfully misunderstood.

A verse for today...

There is none holy as the Lord: for there is none beside thee: neither is there any rock like our God.—I SAM. 2:2

Pen friends

Diana D., Buenos Aires, Argentina, 16. Would like to correspond with pen friends from the United States, Canada, and Europe. Her interests include reading, music, and sports; and she is able to correspond in English, French, and Spanish.

Mary S., Goleta, Calif., (U.S.A.), 18. Would like to correspond with young people from Africa. Her interests include art, music, marine biology.

Pete K., Olathe, Kan., (U.S.A.), 13. Would like to correspond with young pen friends from Alaska.

Hojin L., Seoul, Korea, 16. Would like pen friends from all over the world. His interests include swimming, baseball, stamp collecting, political science, music, photography.

If you wish to answer a letter published in the column, enclose your own letter in an unsealed envelope, and address it in pencil with the name and address as it appears in the column. Put it in another envelope addressed to Pen Pal Editor, The Christian Science Monitor, One Norway Street, Boston, Mass. 02115. It's important that your letter carry correct postage for its destination overseas.

Quotation for today

It is much easier to be critical than to be correct.

—BENJAMIN DISRAELI

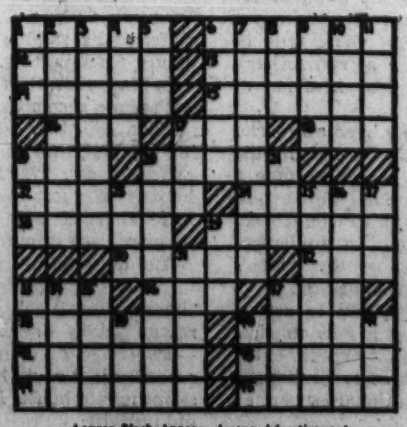
Daily crossword puzzle

Across

1. Wood used for floats
6. Radio interference
12. Stranger
13. Printing mistakes
14. Cud
15. Neigh
16. Piquancy
17. Hotel
18. Dutch uncle
19. River island
20. Reptile
22. Soaks
24. Resin
28. Flock of herons
29. Remotely ancestral
30. Tumbler
32. Some
33. Epoch
36. Part of the mouth
37. Black cuckoo
38. Spoiled
40. Otherwise named
42. Chant
43. Squander
44. Bites
45. Clinkers

Down

1. Legal profession
2. Alum stone
3. Fast train
4. Ooze
5. Mass. cape
6. Plant
7. Baubles
8. Curve
9. Accept
10. Particular
11. Feel concern
17. Those in office
19. Dunce
20. Orthography
21. Utmost hyperbole
23. Cake ingredient
25. Disappear
26. Paint with red lead
27. Slippery
29. Uraeus
31. Staff officers
33. Goddess of discord
34. Nave
35. Against
37. Too bad
39. Study
40. Milkfish
41. His: Fr.



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Editorials **THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR** *Commentary*

Saturday, August 31, 1968 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Humphrey-Muskie: party healing

The Democrats have long leagues to go in rebuilding their party unity, sundered as it has been by the bitter disputes over Vietnam, and savaged as it was by the police-brutality-against-youth issue at Chicago. But presidential nominee Hubert Humphrey has made a bold and energetic start down this road with his moving acceptance speech and his very personal pledge to work for Vietnam peace and to bring about "peace in our cities."

The Democrats do need to break with the past — not with Lyndon Johnson personally but with the impression of fielding tired men and worn-tread concepts. If they are to have any prospects for November victory, they need to show America's youth that they understand its perplexities and that they retain that glow of idealism, impatience and daring which the lost Kennedy brothers, eulogized in the convention's final night, came to symbolize.

Vice-President Humphrey made an acceptable choice of running-mate when he selected Sen. Edmund Sixtus Muskie of Maine. Mr. Humphrey has defined the vice-president as a "super Cabinet officer in charge of coordinating the various domestic programs and agencies." If elected, this is how he would use Senator Muskie, and this modern-minded, nontired expert in intergovernmental relations would seem to be an able man for this kind of activist vice-presidency.

Mr. Humphrey has quickly and powerfully inveighed against both mob violence and police brutality, thus taking his stand at the center of the "law and order" issue which looms so tremendously in the campaign. Without abandoning justice, he has rightly called for a halt to rioting, burning, sniping, mugging and narcotics traffic — the whole array of lawlessness which is making America's cities unsafe.

Concerning the other critical issue — Vietnam — the Vice-President has early sought to show that he will be his own policymaker. Much of course will depend on the course of peace negotiations at Paris from now to January. But he did not hesitate to declare his expectation that, by the time the next president takes his oath of office in January, there would be a cease-fire in operation and serious negotiations toward durable peace. This, without mentioning the "stop the bombing" issue, should reassure many doves in the Democratic camp that Mr. Humphrey will not be aiming merely to vindicate past policy.

In his appeal for unity at the convention's close Mr. Humphrey had Sen. George McGovern, one of his rivals, on the platform beside him. But Sen. Eugene McCarthy was not there, and the sorry question is whether Mr. McCarthy, in choosing so independently to keep his options open, has not harmed himself and diminished the impact of his youthful supporters.

The Vice-President, always able, always a man of heart, has made a potent effort to persuade his party to forget the riven past, and he just may be successful.

Unhappy outlook

The murder of the United States Ambassador to Guatemala was a shocking and indefensible deed, no matter what criticism be made of Washington's policy in this Central-American republic. Yet it is an act that bespeaks the present climate there — and, unhappily, in a couple of other Central-American lands as well.

Over the past couple of years in particular, murder and violence have become almost a way of life in Guatemala. In January, it will be recalled, two officers serving with the United States military mission in Guatemala City were assassinated by what are generally described as Communist or pro-Communist groups. A couple of weeks later, the Archbishop of Guatemala City was kidnaped by fanatical right-wing groups.

In this vicious crossfire — in which the extreme right has gunned down many more victims than the extreme left — there may be some controversy over who shot Ambassador Mein. The disaffected intellectuals and students of Guatemala City see the United States as the ally and sponsor of the extreme right, with all its gruesome excesses. But the extreme right itself is inclined to see no difference between Moscow and Washington when it suspects that the United States is putting pressure on the well-meaning but weak government in Guatemala City in the direction of reform.

Guatemala is an unhappy and impoverished land. Its rates of illiteracy and infant mortality are among the highest in the world. Its privileged class — to be numbered in tens of thousands in a land of over four and a half million people — has all the shortcomings of most Latin-American oligarchies. And to complicate the picture, it is one of those Central-American countries where an outside interest's holdings make that interest — in this case, the United Fruit Company — almost a state within a state.

The outlook for the United States is as unhappy as that for Guatemala itself. But Washington can best live with this outlook — and perhaps even brighten it — by refusing to be panicked away from the ideals for which it claims to stand.

Today in perspective

Folks who say that today's tumult is a sign of bad times show little sense of historical perspective. For the unrest and dissatisfaction openly shown everywhere around the globe are, in fact, proof that never before in human history have there been a greater awareness of and consideration for men's discontents.

Those who cite the complaint of the American black, the protests of the poor, the bewailings of the backward lands of the globe as evidence of how callous and cruel today's world is, are getting the whole affair turned around. These anguished cries, and innumerable others like them, prove the exact opposite.

What about the legitimate and grievous complaint of the American black? It was only a few years ago that such a complaint would not only not have been listened to, but would have been instantly suppressed with revolting violence. What about the rising chorus of demands from the poor? Only a whiff of time ago, as history counts time, such demands would have been almost universally rejected as brazen and unthinkable.

Take Vietnam. It is only in the recentest of times that any nation, as mighty as the United States, has shown restraint in dealing with a weaker foe. Had the United States confronted North Vietnam a few decades ago and had America the preponderance of power over North Vietnam that it has today, the former would have crushed the latter like a bug without a backward glance.

And the chorus of complaints and demands from the backward lands? Nowadays such complaints and demands are given wide publicity, they are listened to respectfully, and, on occasion, they even produce results. Would such a thing have happened, or could such a thing have happened before World War II? Most unlikely.

Of course, there is a vast amount more that needs doing to redress injustice. And no satisfaction with today's more enlightened conscience should be used as an excuse for not taking needed action.

But the fact remains, when persons imply that the world is not making progress, that these days will not stand comparison with other times, that this era is particularly out of joint, they have not bothered to consult history.

Perils of the piano

Under the muse of Chairman Mao's precept, "making the past serve the present and foreign things serve China," a young Chinese musician composed a piano accompaniment to a new proletarian opera "The Red Lantern." The work tells of the heroic struggles of a railworker's family during the Japanese invasion of World War II.

Now the piano has long been a favorite of the Chinese bourgeoisie, and in the Communist New China it has become a symbol of revisionism. Such antirevolutionary, reactionary forces as would keep alive alien, feudal, capitalist influences were charged with using the piano's sounding board for propagandizing.

When loyal musicians tried to act on Chairman Mao's call for a new musical literature in 1964, they first experimented with piano arrangements of revolutionary songs. The counterrevolutionaries panned them.

Then came the first hearing of the revolutionary symphony "Shachiapang" on National Day in 1965. But by this time, the Communist claque, led by Mao lieutenant Comrade Chiang Ching (his wife), had stiffened its resolve and kept public applause from wilting.

In May, 1967, the first Peking opera aria with piano accompaniment was performed in Tien An Mien Square, further liberating the piano for the sake of the workers and peasants. The battle with the revisionists was not over, however, as they were charged with condemning the instrument as "criminal" to discredit it.

And now the full flowering of the piano in Peking opera is being hailed as a "heavy blow dealt against the counterrevolutionary line in literature and art" — swelling to a climax a melodrama that seems as if it could have been viewed in a silent movie house. In the background, an old upright.

Hatched at last

The uphill road

Let's think

By Erwin D. Canham

Chicago

The task of unifying the Democratic Party was not greatly helped by its concluding ceremonies, although presidential nominee Humphrey tried very hard to strike notes of unity.

It just wasn't good enough. His declarations against the miserable events in the streets of Chicago, his affirmation of desire to end the war in Vietnam, his "end of an era and beginning of a new day" were simply not sufficiently precise. They echoed with ambiguity. Mayor Richard J. Daley of Chicago in the front row, the New York or California insurgents in the back, could applaud them equally.

The Humphrey candidacy has none of the substantive eloquence of Adlai E. Stevenson, none of the credible call to action of John F. Kennedy. It does have more than a touch of the fire of Harry S. Truman.

Great differences

Indeed, the 1968 campaign may resemble 1948. The Democratic nominee starts out with the smell of defeat in his baggage. Nobody expected Harry Truman to win except Harry Truman and his ardent partisans. The same can be said of Hubert Humphrey. History, of course, may repeat itself.

But there are great differences. Not for long years has there been quite such bitterness, although bitterness of a sort has often been a Democratic specialty: in 1912, for instance, or in 1924.

Not for a long time has there been quite such a scapegoat as Mayor Daley; never have there been demonstrators such as marched in the parks and avenues of Chicago, sometimes provoking arrest, sometimes meeting ruthless police action.

Alienated citizens

I doubt if anything can bring the Democratic Party back together into genuine unity in 1968 except great progress toward peace in Vietnam. It is the war which has poisoned the political atmosphere, alienated youth and many other troubled citizens. But if by November a cease-fire has taken place the Democrats would have much more hope than they do now. The likelihood of Hanoi giving them such a present cannot be great.

Nominee Humphrey is saddled with the record of an administration which is in bad political difficulty. Talk as much as he pleases about a new era, he cannot possibly disown the past. He must defend it.

Exactly why Mr. Humphrey chose Sen. Edmund S. Muskie for a running mate is not altogether clear, except that Senator Muskie is relatively neutral in the most intense issues, has a Polish inheritance which helps the Democrats in the same way that Spiro T. Agnew's Greek background may help the Republicans. Senator Muskie is an able and attractive person, but he is not a dramatic figure and he comes from a politically unimportant state.

Policies needed

The alternative might have been to turn to a Kennedy associate. One might infer that Mr. Humphrey tried to persuade such strong figures as Sens. Edward M. Kennedy, Eugene J. McCarthy, George McGovern, or Ambassador Sargent Shriver to join him on the ticket — and failed. If he did not, his political strategy is obscure and unimpressive.

Mr. Humphrey will campaign hard, cheerfully, imaginatively.

He needs much more than that. He must have new ideas and policies of such clear and precise credibility as to persuade Americans that he can lead them successfully through the jungles of 1968. In his acceptance speech he outlined some of the problems. The policies are still to come. They will have a lot to do with the outcome.

What the Democrats did

Point of view

By Roscoe Drummond

Chicago

When you look back at this disorderly and meaningful, turbulent and constructive, bitter, face-the-issues Democratic convention, you have to ask yourself:

What really went on here? What explains the vengeance and vigor which almost blew the convention out of Chicago? Were these Democratic delegates so divided and so distrustful of each other that they spent most of the time organizing defeat for their personally popular nominee, Vice-President Hubert Humphrey? Or will the party find a way to unite in order to avert the one thing they most fear—a Nixon election?

The first thing that is needed to put the acrimonious and explosive events into perspective is to realize that unrelated forces came together on the floor of the convention to heighten every controversy.

There was the pervasive distress and displeasure at the massive, heavy-handed presence of the Chicago police and the roughness with which they handled the yippies and young antiwar demonstrators. These fanned the emotions on the convention floor where security guards were everywhere.

This convention should never have been held in Chicago, but the Democratic leaders and candidates were afraid to offend one of the most powerful of them all, Mayor Richard Daley.

The supporters of Senators McCarthy and McGovern seized every opportunity to embarrass and harass the pro-Humphrey majority in part because these delaying and divisive tactics were all that was left to them. Their mood became more reckless and rancorous as their strength declined. They harshly complained about how they were being denied their rights by rulings from the platform, but their dominant purpose was to disrupt the proceedings in the hope that the Humphrey forces would disintegrate.

In the end the anti-Humphrey forces disintegrated with their fantastic pleas to recess the convention without nominating anybody and transfer it to another city.

But all was not petty partisan maneuvering. This convention came to life and the delegates took command in ways which may make it an historic turning point.

The floor debate on Vietnam—right out in the open so the whole nation could see how deeply and honestly the party was divided—was one of the healthiest things which happened. It's too bad that more such debates have not taken place in Congress. The softer-line peace advocates had their day in open court at the convention—and they lost by a substantial vote.

This helps Humphrey—and hurts him. It is too soon to estimate the balance. He is helped because the party gave him a Vietnam peace policy in which he honestly believes—that peace won't be brought about by one-sided concessions.

But the debate and the convention decision did not persuade the softer-line supporters that they were wrong, and the majority of them are Democrats. If Humphrey wins them over in any large number, it will not be because they like Humphrey more but because they like Nixon less.

There is another dividend for the Democrats which came from this hectic convention. In a series of new party regulations the delegates took a lot of matters in their own hands and the effect is to begin a radical transformation of the party to insure equal voter participation in party decisions at the grass-roots level and to give young people more places of influence at the top.

If this convention tended to disorganize for defeat this fall, it began to organize for victory in 1972.

Search thine own heart. What paineth thee in others in thyself may be.

John Greenleaf Whittier

Our readers write

Letters from readers are welcome. All are subject to condensation. We assume no responsibility for statements made.

Exception taken

To The Christian Science Monitor:

I have become a great admirer of the Monitor, and of the high standard of its treatment of news and articles of interest.

You will, I hope, grant me the privilege, though, of taking exception to the contents of this or that article. For instance, I feel that I should write today about an article entitled "Archaeologists say Indians developed own high civilization." It was written by Robert C. Cowen.

This article appears to ignore completely the very serious and thorough work which other scholars of world fame have done in order to throw light on the past of the Western Hemisphere, including Mexico. The article merely takes exception to the dabbling of amateurs who often come out with the wildest theories and conclusions which, as tempting as they may be, have nothing to do with facts.

I admit that books have been published on the subject matter which had better remained unwritten. Just the same, no serious-minded scholar on this or any other subject would make a statement as, for instance: our people have been smart enough to develop on their own strength and without outside influence the high type of civilization which the present time now looks at with great admiration.

Even thousands of years ago people migrated and brought their cultural traits to their neighbors, in exchange for some of theirs. And the exchange of thoughts or tenets, of goods and crafts is not something that has come up in our days. It always has been a possibility, cultivated by homo sapiens.

The article admits that there have been "some Pacific contacts," but it does not delve deeper into the matter and does not pretend to explore the density or frequency of those contacts. I feel convinced that a closer look — and the willingness, of course, of exercising a laisser-vivre attitude toward other opinions until they should definitely have been disproven — would show us that enough cultural material has been brought to the Western Hemisphere from the Far East that, to say the least, a modification of local traits should have been brought about.

If the highly developed civilizations of the Americas of pre-Columbian times had been a matter of purely local incentive and development, why then would it be that they remained within the relatively narrow confines of Central America and the northwestern part of South America? You see, matters are not as simple as your article seems to try to make them.

It is not my intention to go into this entire subject deeply.

Tucson, Ariz. **Oskar Grunow**

Peak pricing

To The Christian Science Monitor:

I was much interested in your recent article, "Air-traffic snarl defies panaceas." In particular, the observation about the efficacy of rescheduling flights to spread them out more over the day, which would make better use of the available air capacity.

Although no federal agency has authority to impose flight scheduling, it occurs to me that the same end could be achieved by the use of a "peak-pricing" policy. Since the federal government does have jurisdiction over rates, it would appear possible that a policy could be established such that higher rates would be charged during peak hours. This approach is the same as is used in such other publicly regulated industries as the power industry. Peak pricing in fact would ration the available air capacity by using the price mechanism to segregate users who must go at certain peak periods from those who really do not have to go during such periods, in the sense that their social gains are less than the increased costs resulting from congestion.

We who live in the flight pattern of National Airport in Washington are acutely conscious of the traffic problem, and wonder when catastrophe will strike. I for one would like to see the peak-pricing policy tried.

Arlington, Va. **Blair T. Bower**